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A Salvadoran guerrilla leader, Cayetano Carpio, talks with PLO fighters outside Beaufort Castle in southern Lebanon.

Guerrillas Report Raid On City in El Salvador

SAN SALVADOR — Guerrillas took over a neighborhood before dawn Wednesday in the eastern edge of San Miguel, a provincial capital 83 miles (133 kilometers) east of here, the clandestine rebel radio station Venceremos said.

The radio said rebels set up barricades, gave lectures and burned a construction company's building and at least one of its trucks. The rebels held the positions until about 10 a.m., the radio said.

Meanwhile, the Christian Dem-

dor Wednesday to keep President José Napoleon Duarte as provisional president if the party wins a majority in the March 28 election for a constitutional assembly. In Beirut, a Salvadoran guerrilla

leader, Cayetano Carpio, who has been visiting representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization, told a newspaper he had offered to accept U.S. mediation to resolve

Mr. Carpio told the Lehanese ewspaper As Safir that President Reagan "is trying to stage-manage (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Salvadoran Leader **Says Election Will** Help Tame Military

By Jim Hoagland Washington Post Service SAN SALVADOR -- President

osé Napoleon Duarte has said he expects to emerge from the March 28 elections with new power to control El Salvador's extreme rightists and his government's se-curity forces, which he conceded had established a system of "au-thority by terme"

thority by terror."

The president again dismissed any suggestion that he would ever negotiate with the Marxist guerrillas trying to disrupt the elections and overthrow the civilian-military trate heads. To an interdist junta he heads. Io an interview Monday night, he also expressed fresh optimism about the course of

the war against the guerrillas.

Mr. Duarte's rejection of negoti ations and his optimism echoed those expressed by the U.S. am-bassador, Deane Hinton, in a sepa-

rate interview.
"They think they have a winning hand," Mr. Hintoo said of the estimated 5,000 guerrillas. Because their leaders are dedicated Com-munists, he said, the guerrillas are oot sincere about negotiations and would use them "to gain time and to reposition their forces."

Both Mr. Duarte and Mr. Hin-Mexico could play a leading role in resolving El Salvador's civil war, despite meetings of U.S. Scoretary of State Alexander M. Haig Ir. and hie Mexican counterpart. Jorge his Mexican counterpart, Jorge

Mexico is trying to mediate be-tween the United States and Nicaragua, which the Reagan administration accuses of aiding the Salvadoran rebels, as a first step toward ending the war. Asked about the Haig-Castañeda talks during the past two weeks, Mr. Hinton said he had been told by Washington that "there was no discussion of negotiations" on El Salvador. "I have no reason to believe that we contemplated it."

He said that "to a certain ex-

tent" Mexico might be helpful in ending the conflict. Mexico has allowed the guerrillas to establish "a base for fund raising and propaganda activities" in Mexico, and so the Mexican government "should have a little more leverage on these fellows. For all they say about conintervention, they have already intervened here" on the side of the guerrillas, the ambassador said.

Mexico "should not play the

Mexico "should not play the lead, but they are part and parcel" of regional diplomacy to resolve the conflict in El Salvador, he add-

Mr. Duarte, who occasionally hinted at resentment over the American handling of his country's economic, political and military crises, was scathing in his remarks about Mexico.
"I don't see that Mexico bas any

influence on this," be said. "Mexico is not a Marxist government"
and will oot be able to pressure the
leftist forces or Nicaragua. "They are only playing at it. But Mexico has two policies — internally a dictatorship and externally a Socialist-sympathizing government" that supports revolutionaries.

On other points, Mr. Duarte: · Disclosed that he had "a moment of tension" with his military commanders about his deci-sion to prosecute five members of the National Guard for allegedly raping and murdering four American religious workers in Decem-ber, 1980.

· Said that the \$105 million of supplemental economic aid the Reagan administration is proposing to provide this year would be used primarily to buy raw materials to keep people working. That still would leave the country \$300 million short of foreign exchange with which to pay its projected im-port hill, he indicated.

 Declared that he would wel-come U.S. training for his under-staffed national and rural police (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



U.S. Army troops arrived Wednesday for duty with the multinational Sinai peacekeeping force.

First U.S. Troops Arrive in Sinai For Duty With Peacekeeping Force

By William Claiborne

Washington Past Service FRUSALEM - The first conringent of U.S. Army troops assigned to the multinational peace-keeping force arrived in the Sinai peninsula Wednesday in preparation for the scheduled April 25 turnover of the Sinai to Egypt by

The 600 troops of the 82d Airborne Divisioo from Fort Bragg, N.C., arrived at the landing strip at Ophira, in southeastern Sinai near the new U.S.-built headquar-ters of the Multinational Force and Observers, which will patrol the easternmost sector of the Sinai aloog the Negev desert.

The troops were flown to Ophira and were reviewed on the tarmac hy Gen. Frederik Bull-Hansen, the Norwegian who is to command the peacekeeping force. The only under the peacekeeping agreement between Egypt, Israel and the

United States.

The American commander of the troops, Lt. Col. William Garrison, said that although the soldiers are technically from the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, they will be restricted to patrolling and observ-ing the Sinai.

We do oot anticipate any change in our mission. We are assigned to the multinational force. and we will follow the orders of the multinational force," Col. Garrison said.
A total of 3,000 troops from 10

nations are expected to be deployed in the Sinai before Israel makes the April 25 withdrawal from the last third of the peninsula. Another contingent of U.S.

weapons they carried were M-16 Army troops will be stationed at automatic rifles, which are allowed the former Israeli airbase at Eitam, near the Mediterranean coast.

Israel Warns Egypt on Talks

TEL AVIV (UPI) - Israel has warned Egypt there will be no further talks on Palestinian autonomy if Cairo rules Jerusalem out as a venue, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon disclosed Weinesday.

Mr. Sharon, speaking to an au-dience of academicians, also said the demilitarization arrangements curtailing the size and deployment Egyptian forces in the Sinal ninsula after the April 25 final Israeli withdrawal were permanent and any change would be "unacceptable to Israel."

The defense minister said he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

West Cool To Soviet **Proposal** On Missiles

From Agency Dispatches
BONN — West European governments reacted coolly Wednesday to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhoev's latest arms-cootrol pro-posals, including the announce-ment of a halt in deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles west of the Urals.

West Germany called the Soviet announcement of a missile freeze an old proposal aimed at maintaining Moscow's missile superiority in

A West German government statement on Mr. Brezhnev's pro-posal, announced Tuesday, said the Soviet actioo "is dependent oo the West refraining from preparanioos to deploy American Pershiog-2 and Cruise missiles."

Unless Moscow reduces or scraps its arsenal of SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe, NATO is to deploy 108 Pershing-2 and 464 Cruise missiles beginning to tate 1983 in Britain, the Netherlands. Belgium. West Germany and Italy

and Italy.

The Soviet plun, the West Germans said, "aims to preven the deployment of American weapoos in Europe ... and to maintain the current imbalance in this area in favor of the Soviet Unioo."

In Washingtoo, President Reagan resterated Wednesday the U.S. "zero optiou" proposal to re-move all land-hased nuclear weapons ained at the conuncot. He declined to give an interpretation of Mr. Brezhnev's threat to deploy Soviet missiles closer to American shores if the United States and its NATO allies carry out plans to place missiles in Western Europe.

"I would think that his concern is unnecessary," Mr. Reagan said in a brief comment after a White House ceremony, "We are meeting now in Geneva. We are in temporary recess, but the negotiations are going on. All they would have

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

U.S. and Nicaraguan Stories Differ About Guerrilla's Washington Saga

By Barbara Crossette

WASHINGTON — U.S. and
Nicaraguan officials presented
differing versions of events surrounding the trip to the United
States of a 19-year-old Nicaraguan who last Friday startled the State Department by recanting his earlier assertions of Nicaraguan interference in El Salvador.

According to department spakesman Dean Fischer, the Nicaraguan, Orlando José Tardencila Espinose la Espinosa, came to the United States early last week on a non-immigrant visa issued at the U.S. Em-bassy in San Salvador.

Mr. Fischer said that after Mr. Tardencilla's appearance before reporters on Friday afternoon, followed by a diplomatic note from the Nicaraguan Embassy seeking, wi to meet the young man, the Nicaraguan had asked to be returned home. "Since Tardencilla had not violated any immigration law by his presence here," Mr. Fischer said, "the State Department decid-ed to grant his wish and to allow him to return to Nicaragua."

Nicaraguan officials say, however, that Mr. Tardencilla had no identity papers or visa of any kind in his possession when he was from Chicago to Mexico later on Saturday. Mr. Tardencilla returned bome from Mexico on Monday.

The Nicaraguans believe, based on Mr. Tardencilla's own version of the matter, that State Department officials were unsure last week that the young man would provide the evidence of Nicaragu-an involvement in El Salvador that the department was seeking.

Mr. Tardencilla said he was repeatedly interviewed in the un-named hotel in Washington were he was being held by the U.S. offi-cials, who negotiated with him the terms of his appearance. Among the demands Mr. Tardeucilla told the Nicaragnans be had made was that a Spanish-speaking reporter and someone from The Washington Post be present at the briefing. Accounts of Nicaraguans who have spoken with Mr. Tardencilla · nurned over to Nicaraguan diplo- since his surprise appearance be-

the country, they said, and it was only through the intervention of a Nicaraguan diplomat in Mexico that an airline agreed to fly him

Officials Unsure

mats at the State Department here at about 2:30 a.m. on Saturday.

The lack of papers made it difficult to get the young man out of developed a taste for guerrilla wardeveloped a taste for guerrilla war-fare when the Sandmistas fought their way to power in Managua in

With that guerrilla war over, Mr. Tardencilla turned to the fighting in El Salvador. His decision to join that fight was entirely his own, according to the Nicaraguans, who said be had told them he had entered El Salvador surreptitiously, leaving his identity papers behind in Nicaragua so that he would not be linked to the government in Managua.

Arrested in 1981

Mr. Tardencilla was arrested in El Salvador in January, 1981, and had been in the custody of the Salvadoran Treasury Police, considered the most brutal of the Salvadoran armed forces. According to Mr. Tardencilla, Nicaraguan offi-cials said Tuesday, he had been kept with other "foreign" prisoners, all allegedly free-lance guerrillas. He asserted that he had been tortured while in custody.

At news conferences in El Salvador last year, Mr. Tardencilla told reporters that he was part of a Nicaraguan force operating in El Sal-

Squeezing Moscow

Evidence is growing that the Soviet Union is caught in a hard-currency squeeze. This has sharpened dehate in Washington over just how vig-orously to pressure Soviet pol-icy. Insights. Page 6.

Polish Journalists

A personnel purge aimed at reestablishing tight party coo-trol over the Polish media reportedly bas cost about 15 percent of the country's journalists their jobs. Page 5.

vador and that he had been trained in Ethiopia and Cuba. According to Mr. Tardencilla, be had been asked last month to make videotape recordings of those earlier confessions. He said, according to the Nicaraguans, that a day before he was flown to Washington last week, he was first approached by U.S. officials, two men whom he described as a diplo-

mat and a military man.

They asked him, he said, if he would like to go to the United States and tell his story. He said be told them he would be willing to tell the truth. They then told him, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

By Joseph Fitchett International Herald Tribune

PARIS - After differing about the Middle East problem in recent

years, the United States and its European allies are moving markedly closer in their approaches to the Arab-Israeli dispute, according to senior U.S. and European officials interviewed last week. Instead of pressing fresh West-ern peacemaking initiatives, gov-ernments on both sides of the At-

lance are concentrating on tactical moves. Current priorities, diplomats said, are consolidating the Israeli handover of Sinai to Egypt and keeping the lid on the Leba-nese tinderbox, where Israelis, Syr-ians and Palestinians are at close These joint U.S.-European ef-

forts reflect a new degree of West-ern harmony. "We've huried the batchet remarkably deep, and we agree both that the problem is scary and that we have momentarily run out of hig ideas of what to do about it," a U.S. ambassador in Europe said.

The intransigence of both Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, beavily influenced by Syria, have stymied Western gov ernments. And the oil glut has belped drown the sense of political urgency about the Middle East, several diplomats said.

again in a crisis, they added, because the United States is separated from its allies over some policy

For example, the Europeans re-

NEWS ANALYSIS

main convioced that Israeli accommodation with the PLO is the key to Middle Eastern stability, while the United States is more concerned about strengthening West-ern military protection of the oil

other Arab countries, France and many other Europeans see revived Arab unity as the precondition for new Arab-Israeli peace moves.

Summing up these two schools of thought, a senior U.S. official said: "We're hoping, perhaps unre-alistically, that the Begin government will come up with attractive concessions for the West Bank Palestinians. The Europeans, who feel Camp David bas ruo its course, are looking for a revival of the Arab plan of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd to be the starting point for wider talks."

Beneath these analytical differabout diplomatic moves in the Middle East harmonize more major issue confronting the alli-

U.S. and Europe Seen Closer on Mideast Policy

This convergence emerged with the election of French President Francois Mitterraod last spring. He was determined to restore French credibility with Israel hy abandoning any attempt to pressure the Jewish state — a view long advocated by the United States.

President Reagan, ouring his conversations last week in Washingtoo with Mr. Mitterrand, congratulated him on his trip to Israel because it symbolized this new French approach, according to a U.S. official.

A high French source said the trip had confirmed French views (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

China Warns All States is apparently worried about a realignment of Egypt with the other Arab countries. France and

By Michael Parks Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING - In a formal diplomade note given to all countries represented here, including the United States, China has warned against any upgrading of present relations with Taiwan.

Asserting that simultaneous re-lations with China and Taiwan were not acceptable, Peking appeared to demand that even trade and cultural ties with Taiwan, accepted until now, must be broken if they bave any official

Although the note was intended to counter Taiwan's successful campaign to break out of diplomatic isolation with a growing oct-work of economic and information offices in Europe and Asia, it could be construed as requiring countries such as the United States and Japan to close the large, embassy-like but nominally unofficial missions they maintain on Taiwan and which Taiwan has in their cap-

'Matter of Definition'

"Unofficial des have always been a matter of definition," an Asian ambassador said Tuesday after studying the Chinese note, but they seem to be taking a much stricter view now. As the oote stands, it would certainly require the closing of not just the American and Japanese missions on Taiwan, though they are private in name, hut also the British and West German trade oifices, the Spanish cultural ceoter, even Thailand's airline office."

The oote, delivered Monday, was read by most diplomats, how-ever, as a further attempt to put pressure oo the United States in the negotiations over cootinued U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan, an issue that has brought U.S. Chioese relations to a virtual crisis. The note reiterates that Peking will oppose any effort to create "two

But the note goes further than that, most diplomats said, and it could overturn the basis on which many countries established diplomatie relations with Peking in the 1970s with the explicit understanding that they would be able to maintain unofficial trade and cul-

tural ties with Taiwan.
The note says that no "cultural, trade, economic, commercial, information or liaison offices" could be established in Taiwan or by Taiwan in other countries. That description encompasses most of the representative offices that Taiwan has abroad and that have

been established in Taipei. Offer to Taiwan Unclear

The note, which had not been expected by diplomats here, also appears to undercut the nine-point offer the Communists made six months ago to Taiwan for reunifi-cation talks — an offer emphasizing that Taiwan could retain a large measure of autonomy after recognizing Peking as the head of the national government in China. Specifically, the offer promised that Taiwan could retain its eco-

with foreign countries.

While the Chinese intention may have been to put greater pressure on the Taiwanese to accept the offer, which was rejected as soon as it was made, the effect of the note will more likely be to harden Taiwan's position. This is because the note, if nothing else, would seem to emphasize that Pe-king's promises are unreliable, according to diplomatic analysts

Bureaucratic Compromise

PEKING (LAT) - The Chinese Communist Party journal, Red Flag, said Wedoesday that despite the Chinese campaign to streamline the government bureaucracy and to promote younger officials to senior posts, some veteran leaders will stay on, indicating that a compromise has been reached with those resisting retirement. This answered the question of

why Deng Xiaoping, the 78-year-old deputy party chairman, is stay-ing on after launching the rejuvenation effort. It also suggested that Mr. Deng has struck a deal with other "elderly but bealthy veterans" whose support he needs for this and other campaigns.

U.S. Seems Unsure About What It Wants in El Salvador tion to the administration's policy appeared rooted in a fear that U.S. com-

By Philip Taubman New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration has tried in recent days to explain to the public its policy on the civil war in
El Salvador and, as Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. said, "put the current
state of play in sharper focus."

Instead, some senior official acknowledge, the result has been increased confusion about the administration's aims, componoded by a sequence of miscues and mixed signals that have left an impression of disorganization and frustration. But the officials insist that the administration has

oot changed its policies. "Sometimes I feel like Sisyphus," a senhead up the hill to explain or justify our policy, the stone comes crashing down on

The most recent initiative was a series of meetings between Mr. Haig and the foreign mir ster of Mexico, Jorge Castañeda de la kosa, which to some people appeared to signal that the administration favored seeking a negotiated settlement to the problems in Central America. But Mr. Haig moved quickly to discount the prospects for negotiation, saying there was no eason to assume that Nicaragua would iccept U.S. and Mexican proposals to set-le its differences with El Salvador and the

Administration officials acknowledged that their efforts had sometimes been uneven and careless, but they asserted that several consistent policy themes underlay both recent and past actions.

The developments left unclear whether

NEWS ANALYSIS

ing negotiations, including a role for Mexico as mediator, or was primarily interested in soothing Mexican feelings and creating a positive impression for the U.S. pub-

Additional confusion about the adminior official involved in developing the Lation official involved in developing the Lation official involved in developing the Lation of involved in the hill to explain or justify our asked not to be identified at the time in oews accounts. Mr. Haig said that the problem in El Salvador was global in na-ture and that the United States should involve the Soviet Union, Cuba and other Latin American nations in the search for a

On Monday, Mr. Haig clarified his remarks by saying: "That does not mean, oor did it ever mean, that the Soviets, or the Cubans for that matter, must be invited to the negotiating table. Not at all."
Critics contend that the administration has oo clear, coherent policy for Central America, but rather is furching from one

nction and initiative to another.

In the case of Mexico, they said, Mr. Haig's discussions with Mr. Castañeda served several purposes. One was to make amends for the administration's initially cool reaction to Mexican negotiation proposals first presented last month by President José López Portillo on a visit to Ni-

A broader reason for encouraging Mexi-can mediation efforts, senior officials said, was a hope that if the effort fails, as the administration expects it will, the Mexican government will be braced by the rejection and will better appreciate the threat to its security presented by Soviet and Cuban interference in Central America. "We want them to learn a lesson," a senior offi-

That attitude, which critics within the administratioo consider patronizing, stems from a widely held belief among senior policy-makers that the Mexican govern-ment, as an official said, "believes it can co-opt any problem." Some senior officials have argued that the ultimate danger of conflict in Central America is that the unrest will spread to Mexico and eventually spill over the border into the United States in the form of a new wave of refugees and unrest among millions of Mexican-Americans.

Some administration officials said that

Mr. Haig and others had also considered

the domestic political benefits that might

result from encouraging a oegotiated set-

ilement. They noted that public opposi-

tion, part of a strategy to keep pressure on those nations to moderate their policies in Central America Some officials said Mr. Haig had gone too far in using strident language, which caused alarm in Congress and with the public. "One of the problems we've had is that Al Haig scared everyone," an official

Several officials suggested that plans for covert actions in Central America had been intentionally disclosed to reporters in

bat troops might be sent to El Salvador.

The tone, they said, was intended for

Nicaraguan, Cuban and Soviet consump-

hopes that news accounts about them would further intimidate the Nicaraguans. Recanted Statements Administration officials offered few excuses for some of the miscues that marked intelligence briefings for Congress and the public. They said that Mr. Haig had been too quick to charge that Salvadoran authorities had captured a Nicarguan mili-tary man in El Salvador two weeks ago, hut they also blamed the press for expanding that statement into a major story. xican officials identified the man as a Nicaraguan student who had been cap-tured while traveling overland through El

Salvador oo his way home. The turnabout last Friday by a Nicara- gence.

guan guerrilla who recanted previous statements about Cuban and Nicaraguan aid to the Salvadoran insurgents was atand to the Salvatorian insurgers was ar-tributed to poor staff work by the State Department and the CIA. "They just failed to spot this guy's true intendons," said an intelligence official.

The one public briefing that did go well in the administration's view was the release of aerial reconnaissance photographs showing what intelligence officials said was a major, Cuban-assisted military buildup in Nicaragua. Several officials said, however, they were disappointed that intelligence agencies had refused to take the additional step of making public evi-dence that showed how the Nicaraguans were using their new military strength to aid Salvadoran insurgents.

When that evidence, which apparently includes electronic intercepts of radio communications between Nicaragua and El Salvador, was given to congressional committees and to two dozen former senior government officials, the reaction was largely favorable. Most of those briefed said they were persuaded that Nicaragua was aiding the Salvadoran rebels.

Administration officials said they had decided oot to make this information publie because it might prompt the Nicaraguans and Cubans to alter their communications and make it impossible for the United States to continue collecting intelli-

PLO's Long-Range Arms Change Israeli Border Equation

By Drew Middleton

Allien 127

New York Times Service NEW YORK - The military confrontation between Palestine Liberation Organization forces and Israel along the border be-tween Israel and Lebanon has taken on new dimensions, with the PLO now able to attack most of the cities and towns in northern Israel at long range.

Western and Israeli military analysis say that a steady stream of long-range guns, rockets and mortars has been reaching southern Lebanon in the last two months. Those weapons, all with a range of approximately 15 miles (24 kilometers), include about 100 130mm guns, 60 122mm rockets and their launchers and a large number of 120mm and 160mm morters, all produced in the Soviet Union. Analysts concede that it would be difficult for Israel to destroy the

and easily hidden. This development has aroused

(Continued from Page 1)

forces as a way of curbing exces-

sive violence at the hands of the army and National Guard, which

now have most of the responsibili-ty for internal security. U.S. con-

gressmen who oppose such train-

than they know.

ing "create more problems for us

Speaking in slow hut surely ex-

pressed English during the meeting in his newly decorated presidential palace, Mr. Duarte appeared con-

fident that his election campaign

would provide his Christian Dem-

ocratic Party with either an abso-

lute majority of 31 seats in the Constitutional Assembly, or with

enough seats to dominate a coali-

Although the assembly is em-

powered to write its own mandate, it is expected to elect an interim

W. German Suspected

Of Faking Kidnapping

GRANADA — Spanish police said Wednesday that they had de-tained the wife of West Germany's

honorary consul here on suspicion

of faking her own kidnapping for

whether the woman, Maria Mag-dalena Horwitz, 55, who disap-

peared for three weeks last sum-

mer, will face charges. Her hus-

band received two ransom de-

mands, but no money was paid, the police said. They said the con-

sul has been cleared but that sever-

al people have been arrested in

West Germany in connection with

A magistrate is to decide

ransom.

fears in Washington and some

Salvadoran Leader Says Vote

Will Help Tame the Military

North Atlantic Treaty Organiza-tion capitals that Israel might move ground and air forces into southern Lebanon to eliminate the PLO forces. Intelligence sources estimate that there are 15,000 PLO

NEWS ANALYSIS

guerrillas in Lebanon, with roughone-third of them operating in the area south of the Litani River. At the moment, the analysts said, the ground in southern Lebanon is too soft -a result of winter rains — to permit extensive de-ployment off the main roads. But they said that the military and political situation in the area would appear to indicate early action, even at the cost of some delays in moving troops through the coun-

Syria, which has the most powerful Arab ground and air forces in weapons because all are mobile the region, including 25,000 troops in Lebanon, has only recently completed an extensive action against Moslem Brotherhood in-

president to serve for one year

while a new constitution is being

written and new elections are

The Reagan administration fre-

quently describes Mr. Duarte as a centrist, but in this campaign he

occupies the left of the spectrum.

The far right has denounced him as a pseudo-Marxist who has de-

stroyed the economy through land reform and will sell the country

out to the guerrillas. Former Army

Maj. Robert D'Aubuisson, the most prominent challenger to Mr.

Duarte, has promised to wage "to-

tal war" against the rebels if elect-

"They are selling the peace of death, the peace of destroying everything," Mr. Duarte said of Mr. D'Aubuisson and his supporters. But Mr. Duarte said the elections will force the arterne right "to as

will force the extreme right "to accept the rules of the democratic

game" and to abandon violent

confrontation as a means of seek-

their decision, and the extreme right will be bound by these re-

sults, like it or not. They won't be able to argue any longer that this

government is not legitimate. If

they continue to call for coups,

that will be sedition and it will be

Reflecting a shift from past au-tomatic denials by the government

that its forces have been responsi-

ble for a significant part of the es-

timated 30,000 killings in the past two and one-half years, Mr.

Duarte said the elections would

give the new government more au-inority over the military.

Herald Tribune

"Two years ago, we had [human

punishable by law."

The people will have made

surgents in Hama, a city in western Syria. Analysts believe that Syrian concern about further uprisings, and indications of widespread disaffection in the army and air force, would prevent any forceful military reply to an Israeli move-ment into Lebanon.

Diplomats familiar with the region do not expect other Arah countries to intervene if the Israelis attack. Jordan has been extremely cautious, one source said, about allowing PLO forces to operate from its territory, although several groups have tried to enter the country equipped with long-

Egypt, preoccupied with the final phase of the return of the Sinai Peninsula on April 25, is unlikely to do anything that would prevent the completion of that process.

One American analyst said that Egypt's preoccupation with Sinai tht prompt an Israeli move into Lebanon before April 25. In his view, the Egyptians, although they might protest, would take no ac-

José Napoleón Duarte

rights] abuses in almost every

town. We still have some today,

but much, much less. Now, it is

country. We have taken actions of

control, and of punishment," Mr.

He asserted: "The extreme left is

not interested in negotiations or

democracy. These so-called negoti-

ations would be nothing but an ef-

fort to get an unconditional sur-

render, or a military negotiation

such as the one the United States

ness "to dialogue" with the guerril-las and their political spokesmen

"if they accept that the solution

here is not a violent or a military

one, but a democratic one" that

recognizes the legitimacy of the government to be elected March 28. The guerrillas have boycotted

Mr. Duarte repeated his willing-

had in Paris about Vietnam."

tion, and this in turn could widen the existing differences between Cairo and more aggressive Arab nations.

Among Israeli sources, there is a strong belief that the PLO will use its long-range weapons against military targets, including depots and forward airlieds, as well as the towns and hamlets of northern

In addition to the flow of heavy weapons, there has been a steady reinforcement of the PLO in Lebanon. This has been qualitative as well as quantitative, one Western source said. It includes trained vol-imteers from Iraq, Libya and Southern Yemen. Others are enginecers who oversee the building of defensive works in the area of Nabates and Bouffer.

Israelı aerial reconnaissance has also reported a huildup in stocks of ammunition, gasoline and food at PLO positions. Long-range weapons are concealed by day and then moved by night to potential firing positions.

Last fall, Israeli intelligence was concerned about the possible use of two PLO brigades that had been armed and organized for conventional warfare. That concern has lessened, although the arms for the brigades are available.

The simation as it is now perceived is that if Israel moves into Lebanon, the PLO will use its long-range weapons to harass the

Israel's strongest card in that case would be the air force. Analysts estimate that Israeli planes would be able to operate without serious interference from the Syrian Air Force but that the Israeli high command would have to anticipate the possible transfer of Syrian surface-to-air missiles and their crews to the PLO.

There are reports, which cannot be substantiated, that the PLO has asked Syria to supply surface-to-air missiles. Syria has 32 missile batteries and is due to receive more SAM-6s and SAM-7s from the Soviet Union this year.

U.S. and Europe Seen to Move Closer on Mideast Approach

(Continued from Page 1)

that there was no early hope of di-alogue between Israel and the PLO.

With France abandoning its bid to swing Europe behind the Arab cause, the European Economic Community appears unlikely to agree again soon about any move,

Rebels Raid Salvador City

(Continued from Page 1)

El Salvador's forthcoming elections. ... We will prevent this to confront Reagan with two choices: Either intervene directly as it happened in Vietnam, or act as a gobetween in a dialogue between us and the anthorities." not systematic and not over all the

The newspaper said the 62-yearold Salvadoran rebel leader spent 10 days with PLO gnerrillas, in-spected their field positions and met with Yasser Arafat, the PLO leader. In a speech last January, Mr. Arafat said Palestinian guerril-las were serving in El Salvador and

Nicaragua. The Salvadoran rebels' new offensive came as the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane Hinton, warned that violence there would get worse. "There will be a lot of bang-bang, a lot of boom-boom," he said at a press conference Tuesday, citing intelligence reports.

For the second day in a row, guerrillas made bold afternoon attacks Tuesday on government soldiers backed by armored personnel carriers in San Salvador's northern suburbs of Ciudad Delgado and

Cuscatancingo.

Mr. Duarte, the leader of the Christian Democrats, has been under increasing criticism within the military-civilian junta. But Wednesday's party convention of about 2,000 delegates gave Mr. Duarte unanimous approval on a voice vote. It was seen as a vote of confidence by the party for Mr. Duarte and his reform programs designed to cut off support for left-ist guerrillas battling the U.S.backed government.

"I accept the call to steer the ship that has been given to me." Mr. Duarte said in response to the nomination.

In the March 28 elections, voters will choose delegates who will have the power to overhaul the constitution and appoint a provisional government to replace the fourman ruling junta in power since an October, 1979, coup.

Reagan Fears New Cubas'

WASHINGTON (AP) - President Reagan, warning that "new Cubas" could arise from the eco-nomic misery in Central America and the Caribbean, said Wednesday that El Salvador should get a third of the \$350 million in emergency aid he is seeking for the re-

"El Salvador's economy is in desperate straits," Mr. Reagan said in a message sent to Congress with his aid plan. "The insurgents have used every tactic of terrorism to try to destroy it."

The well-being and security of our Caribbean neighbors are in our own vital interest," he said. *Economie disaster is consuming our neighbors' money reserves and credit. It is forcing thousands of people to emigrate and threatening even the most established democ-

As indicated when Mr. Reagan disclosed the initiative in a speech to the Organization of American States last month, there was no aid included for Nicaragua. Reagan aides said government-to-government aid for Nicaragua was ent off

In addition to the \$128 million being sought this year for El Salva-dor, the president is seeking 570 million for Costa Rica, \$35 million for Honduras, \$50 million for Jamaica, \$40 million for the Dominican Republic, \$10 million for the "island mini-states" of the eastern Caribbean, \$10 million for newly independent Belize, \$5 million for Haiti and \$2 million for the Latin American Regional-American Institute for Labor Development.

DEATH NOTICE

Mrs. Costi Eliasco regrets to announce the death of Mr. Costi ELIASCO Mr. Costi ELIASCO
Former Governor of the National Bank of
Greece and the Bank of Athens, Minister of
Greek Tourism and Commander of the
French Legiou of Honor who died in Paris
on March 11, 1982 at the age of 89. Services
will be held on Friday, March 19 at
3:30 p.m. in the Church of the First Cemetery of St. Theodore in Athens,

such as the now shelved European initiative, which would be at odds with U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East, diplomats said.

Other major European govern ments are refuctant, without French leadership, to engage the Arab-Israeli issue. West Germany, sung by Israeli accusations of anti-Seminan, has retreated to tend its Arab economic relations. Britain, too, appears to have adopted a lower profile. In Italy, Premier Giovanni Spadolini strongly pro-Israeli compared with his predecessors.

Accommodating Language

The retreat from diplomatic activism is visible in Washington, too. The Reagan administration in recent months has soft-pedaled its initial grand design for the region, the so-called strategic consensus aimed at diverting moderate Arab countries away from their conflict with Israel to resist the Soviet Un-

As a more cautious approach has emerged on both sides of the Atlantic, Western governments continue trying to promote accom-modating language among both moderate Israelis and Arabs.

In practice, a key policy-maker explained, Western governments' energies are increasingly channeled into local situations that present opportunities or dangers. To consolidate Israel's withdrawal from Sinal, for example, four European governments are sending con-ingents to bolster the mainly U.S.manned peace-keeping force that started arriving there Wednesday.

At the same time, France and the United States are working to prevent an explosion in Lebanon. While troubleshooter Philip C. Habib has been applying U.S. influence to restrain Israel and strengthen the Lebanese government. France has begun sending 600 additional troops to the United Nations peacekeeping body in southern Lebanon. The French reinforcements should enable the United Nations to establish a buffer zone across southern Lebanon. separating Israel from the Pales-

tinians and Syrians. Both France and the United States worry that an Israeli offensive in Lebanon could intensify political animosities throughout the region.

Military Collision

The immediate effect, Middle East specialists said, would be to drive the PLO eloser to Syria, making the Palestinian leadership hostages of President Hafez al-As-

In the French view, both Syria and Israel are tempted to provoke a military collision. The likely result would be to mobilize Soviet support for Syria and U.S. backing for Israel, deepening direct super-power involvement in the Middle East problem at a moment of dangerous East-West tension.

The combined efforts of the United States and the Europeans are aimed at preventing this kind of local explosion and shoring up the region's moderate leaders. But both U.S. and European diplomats admit they are engaging in a holding operation.

Stories Differ On Guerrilla

Mr. Tardencilla was reported to have said, that if he did not go, he

could be "sent back to Caballeria."

the Salvadoran town where he was

arrested and tortured by "the Haciendas," as the Treasury Police are known locally. Plane to Miami According to the young man's account, three Salvadoran military

officers took him to Mizmi on a commercial flight, where he was turned over to State Department officials, who hrought him to Washington. In Mexico Monday, Mr. Tar-

dencilla was reported to have said he was "savagely tortured" while in the United States. Tuesday, Nicaraguan officials said he had meant he was under severe psychological pressure. The State Department officials,

the Nicaraguans said, asked Mr. Tardencilla to name anything he might want; he said that they sugsested an education, clothes and other needs.

He reportedly asked for a pai of glasses. He said his eyes had been weakened by three months of blindfolding in El Salvador. He was wearing the new glasses when he met the press on Friday.



Relatives of some of the 33 rightists being tried on charges of attempting a comparrive at the military compound where the trial is being held. One of the main defendants, i.e. Col. Autonio Tejero Molina, testified Wednesday. The newspaper headline reads: "Tejero is Not the Villain."

Spanish Colonel Says Rebellion Was Modeled After 'Turkish Coup'

MADRID — The flamboyant officer who stormed the Spanish parliament with Civil Guards a year ago testified at his trial Wednesday that he was trying to spearhead a bloodless Turkish COUD.

LL Col. Antonio Tejero Molina said the coup leaders' planned to set up a military government simi-lar to the one established in Turkey after the 1980 coup there to give Spain "a change of course." It was the first time the Civil Guard officer had spoken in publie since he surrendered in the Cortes (parliament), telling the ministers and deputies he had held hostage for 18 hours: "You go free; I shall be sent down for 30

He could be sentenced to up to 30 years in prison by the court martial that is trying 32 officers and one civilian on charges of staging a military rebellion.

Col. Tejero stood to attention and clicked his heels when he took

Europe Cool

(Continued from Page I)

To Soviet Plan

to do is agree to what we suggest ed, and there would be no nuclear

threat left in Europe at all." The United States and the Soviet Union have been negotiating for three and one-half months in Geneva to limit missile deployment, but the talks recessed Tuesday until May 20 with no indication of United States has been demanding removal of all land-based medium range missiles from Europe, while the Soviet Union has argued for a joint moratorium on new missile deployment.
Mr. Reagan referred to the

"zero option" offer he made Nov. 18 before the start of the Geneva talks. That proposal called for NATO to cancel deployment of its missiles if the Russians dismantle their SS-20, SS-5 and SS-4 missiles

already in place.
Tass charged Wednesday that
the Reagan administration rejected
the Brezhnev proposal "without study or serious analysis."

"The hasty and confused reac-tion of the White House and State Department naturally prompts the world public to ask what is more prevalent in the present U.S. poli-cy — sheer levity, lack of experience in international affairs or an irresponsible adventuristic approach to the most serious problems touching the fate of man-kind? the Soviet commentary declared.

In Paris, French officials said Wednesday that Mr. Brezhnev's offer to freeze the number of Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe will be carefully studied, but ndicated no major interest in the plan.

"The Soviet announcement deserves a detailed examination with in the framework of an analysis of the balance of forces in the world, top presidential aide, Pierre Beregovoy, told the press. But Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson dismissed the plan as "nothing new."

In Rome, the Italian govern-ment said Wednesday that the freeze offer can be interpreted as a 'signal of the Soviet Union's constant availability for negotiation."
A statement by the Foreign Ministry said, however, that Mr. Brezhnev's intention to negotiate is yet to be proved.

In Stockholm, the opposition Social Democratie Party leader, Olof Palme, said: "I regard this proposal as definitely favorable. It excellent if the superpowers offer to downgrade the arms race, which can initiate a process that may result in real agreements and mutual measures.

Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ulisten was more guarded, saying that he "welcomed any sign which may lead to disarmament, even if it amounts to straws so small they are hardly noticed."

On Tuesday, Prime Minister Margaret Thateher told the House of Commons in London that she rejected Mr. Brezhnev's overture because it "freezes the total superiority of the Soviet Union in these particular theater nuclear weapons," and the Soviet missiles "can just as well be targeted on this country and the rest of Europe from beyond the Urals as they can this side of them."

the stand. He explained that he had planned to storm either partiament or the premier's residence and hold the country's highest civilian authorities to avoid setting off a civil war.

Security Cited-

Col. Tejero said he chose the parliament because security mea-sures had been increased around the premier's residence.

He said he planned the Feb. 23 takeover of parliament on orders from Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, then commander of Valencia. He said be was later told by a major in the military intelligi service that the real coup leader was Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn. He said he was told that the general had the support of

King Juan Carlos. He said Gen. Armada, then dep-nty army chief of staff, gave him final orders 48 hours before the coup attempt and told him he had been in contact with the United

Gen. Armada has denied meet-ing him before the takeover. Col. Tejero said he was not a monarchist but had accepted plans for "a military government to strengthen monarchy, reform the weak points of the country's [1978 semocratic constitution, to end

the race to regional autonomy, to put an end to terrorism and to freeze Marxism." He said his mission was to pre vent members of parliament from leaving the building until an uni-dentified military leader, whom he believed to be Gen. Armada, came

Gen. Armada has told the court that he offered to head a government only after the coup attempt was under way and that he was trying to end the siego of parlia-ment. He said Col. Tejero rejected his plans to set up a civilian Cabi-

Col. Tejero said he had fired in the air in the parliament chamber because he found himself isolated

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Douglas-Home Named Times' Editor The Associated Press

LONDON - Charles Douglas-Home was named editor of The Times of London Wednesday. He succeeds Harold Evans, who resigned because of differences with publisher Rupert Murdoch.

Mr. Douglas-Home joined The Times in 1965 as defense correspondent. He became features editor in 1970, home affairs editor in 1973 and deputy editor when Mr. Murdoch bought the paper 13 months ago. He won praise for his reporting of the 1967 Middle East war and the buildup to the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

He also reportedly got The Times its world exclusive on the engage-

ment of Prince Charles and Lady Diana Spencer. The Times appeared on the morning of Feb. 24, 1981, saying that Buckingham Palace would announce the engagement later that day. The palace did.

Britain Blocks EEC Wine Accord

BRUSSELS - Britain blocked Wednesday a plan to case the French-Italian wine war, continuing its veto over European Economic Community farm policies to win financial concessions from its partners.

In a stormy final session of a three-day meeting, agriculture ministers from the 10 countries failed to reach agreement on any key issues and notably on farm prices for 1982-83. The failure left it up to heads of government at a March 29-30 summit meeting to reach a solution.

Britain has blocked farm agreements to try to end its perennial role as a high payer into the EEC budget and low recipient of benefits. On Wednesday, Britain blocked a French-Italian plan to remove 6.5 million hectoliters of Italian wine from the market by turning it into alcohol. French Farm Minister Edith Cresson, meanwhile, threatened to try to override Britain's veto by trying to push through a majority rule. She said there was also a possibility France would unilaterally introduce farm price increases.

Tass Condemns U.S. Maneuver Plans

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Tass denounced Wednesday U.S. plans to hold naval exercises in waters near Libya as "saber-rattling." and said the move would increase tensions in the region.

U.S. Navy Secretary John F. Lehman Jr. indicated Tuesday that the U.S. 6th Fleet probably will conduct exercises in the disputed Gulf of Sidra within the next six months despite warnings from the Libyan leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, that it could lead to war. Libya accused the United States of planning an invasion.

In August, two U.S. Navy fighters from the carrier Nimitz shot down pair of Libyan planes over the gulf about 60 nautical miles from the Libyan coast after what the Pentagon called an "unprovoked attack."

Sandinistas Shut Newspaper for Day United Press Intern

MANAGUA - The Sandinista regime Wednesday closed a pro-gov ernment newspaper for one day for printing what it called a false account of its new emergency powers.

El Nuevo Diario published in its Tuesday edition an article headlined
"State of Siege" in which it described the new powers assumed Mooday

by the government. The Sandinistas Monday suspended many constitutional rights for at

least 30 days to counter what they called the threat of U.S.-backed attacks by exile groups. The Ministry of Interior said El Nuevo Diano was wrong to call the new powers a state of siege "because in our country, there is no 'state of siege' power, but only a 'law of emergency."

U.S. Troops Arrive in Sinai

(Continued from Page I) made both points clear to the Egyptians on Prime Minister

Menachem Begin's orders. Earlier Wednesday, Mr. Sharon saw Egyp-tian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali off at Ben-Gurion International Airport.
Mr. Ali and Egypt's minister of

state for foreign affairs, Butros Ghali, concluded a three-day visit to Israel. The meetings failed to resolve differences over demarcation of the permanent border and a possible visit by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to Israel.

Both sides decided to have further talks on the border issue next month.

The prime minister asked me to tell the Egyptians — and I did tell them — that in the future the

if necessary," Mr. Sharon said. "If there are no talks in Jerusalem. there will be no talks. This is what I told the Egyptians." Mr. Sharon said the limitations

on the Egyptian Army deployment in Sinai "are not for a short time. They are forever." He said the arrangements also "provide for 150 kilometers [90 miles] of demilitarized force. "Should this situation change," he said, "It will be unacceptable to

Israel. I made it clear to the Egyptians in the best of spirits.

Cosmos-13-i3 Is Launched United Press Internation

MOSCOW - The Soviet Union launched Cosmos-1343: 04 Wednesday "to continue the orautonomy talks must take place in ploration of outer space," Tass re-Jerusalem, Cairo or in Washington ported,

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Defeated in

Illinois Vote

Governor Nominated

In Opening Primary

The Associated Press

CHICAGO - Three Illinois

congressmen, including Republi-can Tom Railsback, a prominent

Judiciary Committee member dur-

New Rightist Defeated

The Republican governor, James R. Thompson, defeated two candidates. He will face former Sen. Adlai E. Stevenson 3d in No-

vember in his bid for a third con-

vemoer in ms bid for a fair to con-secutive term. Mr. Stevenson was unopposed. The speaker of the Illi-nois House, George Ryan, was leading in the race for lieutenant governor. Mr. Ryan was the pre-ferred running mate of Gov.

Regan Says Congress Unlikely to Find Way To Improve '83 Budget

WASHINGTON - Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan rejected Wednesday proposals to delay tax cuts and challenged Congress to find workable ways to change the fiscal 1983 hudget. "I think they're finding it very

difficult to change the president's budget," Mr. Regan said. Democratic senators urged President Reagan Tuesday to rewrite

Reagan Eases Label Policy On Cigarettes

By Cristine Russell Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan
administration has backed away
from its recent endorsement of legislation to put stronger health
warning labels on cigarette pack-

ages.

The about-face came as top health officials appeared before the Senate Labor and Human Re
Asked w sources Committee Tuesday, pre-senting testimony that Sen. Robert Packwood, Republican of Oregon, characterized as "substantially weaker" than that presented last Thursday before a House health

> Sources indicated that the Department of Health and Human Services was surprised late Mon-day when the White House Office of Management and Budget failed to give the expected approval to testimony submitted for clearance, and health officials were told not

to talk about specific legislation.

One source said, "This is reflective of ongoing efforts of the tobacco industry ... and continues to demonstrate their strength at frustrating the process."

Sen. Packwood Tuesday asked what had happened since last week to alter the administration's recent "staunch support" of the legisla-tion. He suggested that "somebody talked to somebody in your de-partment and said, Tone down the

testimony.' Assistant Secretary for Health Edward N. Brandt Jr. would only say that the administration "supports stronger bealth warnings, but the "specific wording" and "the way in which they are to be used" is "still being studied."

Last week, with administration approval, Dr. Brandt testified: We support the bill's requirements for strong health warnings because we believe they would increase the public's knowledge of the hazards of smoking and makeit possible for smokers and potential smokers to make better-informed judgments as to whether to

his 1983 budget to reduce huge deficits, which they said would keep interest rates high and "re-tard or abort economic recovery."

But Mr. Regan said on a television news program that the admin-istration is hearing oothing oew from the Democrats. "It's very easy to criticize the budget. It's very easy to say, 'Get that deficit down' and "Do this, do that,' " he said. "But when push comes to shove and the Congress actually has to pute let's see what actually has to vote, let's see what actually

Reminded of his prediction less than two months ago that Mr. Reagan would get practically all of his 1983 budget through Congress, the treasury secretary said, "What we will get is either that or some-thing similar to it."

The Democrats proposed considering all parts of the budget for cuts and deferring next year's 10-percent personal income tax cut and the so-called indexing of income taxes, designed to prevent tax increases caused by inflation, scheduled to take effect in 1985. The president has opposed the tax

Asked whether there would be "no give" on the tax cut or indexing, Mr. Regan replied: "That's absolutely correct as far as I'm concerned. This is the president's view also."

A bipartisan group of Senate leaders increased pressure on the president to compromise Tuesday by agreeing that everything — including military spending, tax cuts and benefit programs — must be open to negotiation to reduce 1983's projected deficit of \$96.4 billion.

Leaving the meeting, Sen. Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina, the ranking Democrat on the Budget Committee, said he was optimistic about finding an acceptable alternative to Mr. Reagan's

The Senate Republican leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., of Tennes-see, would say only, "We had a good meeting."
Sen. Hollings said Republican

leaders now must ask the president whether he will accept a bipartisan budget alternative. He advised Re-publicans to tell Mr. Reagan "to cut out the political sniping from

However, Republicans appeared no closer to developing a budget plan that would fit both the requirements set down by both par-ties in Congress and the less-flexible terms mandated by Mr.

In the letter to Mr. Reagan, the Senate Democrats said that unless the president agrees to defensespending cuts and tax changes, the

budget will never be balanced.
"What we're saying is, We're willing to meet you, Mr. President.
Get off the dime, get off the deadlock," the Democrats said.



President Reagan helping volunteers in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Reagan Helps Indiana Flood Team Toss Sandbags Along River Bank

Los Aigeles Times Service FORT WAYNE, Ind. - President Reagan briefly joined teen aged volunteers in tossing sandbags along the bank of a flooded river Tuesday after deciding on impulse to fly here to see the devastation caused by this area's worst flooding since 1913.

"Right here along this river I think is something that should be an inspiration to everyone," Mr. Reagan said. "These young peo-ple told me they saw this on television and that's why they're here. They're all volunteers. One young lady told me she's been here for

Looking out of place in a dark suit with a white handkerchief in the breast pocket, Mr. Reagan tossed about a dozen filled sand-bags in a work line along a dike of the St. Marys River. The floods in this area left an estimated 3,800 persons homeless and caused. an estimated \$16.3 million worth of damage, city officials said.

An area farmer, Greg Miller, complained to the president that the federal government had been slow in processing an emergency loan he had applied for after suffering \$100,000 in flood damage last year. Mr. Miller said that of 670 farmers eligible for the loan, only 10 had received any money, and he was 10 days away from planting and needed the cash. Mr. Reagan promised to call the secretary of agriculture, John R. Block, and look into the matter.

Accused Kidnapper Says He Spared Dozier

VERONA, Italy — Giovanni Ciucci, the Red Brigades terrorist who was holding a gun to the head of Brig. Gen. James L. Dozier when police broke in to free him, testified Wednesday that he had enough time to kill the NATO gen-

eral, but did not do so for humani-Mr. Cincci, 32, and 16 others are on trial for kidnapping Gen. Do-zier from his home here Dec. 17.

Nine of the accused were in court and the eight others, still at large, were being tried in absentia. Mr. Ciucci, one of five arrested

general Jan. 28, described the last minutes of their bostage's 42-day

Police Spotted

He said that Antonio Savasta, 27, the gang leader, spotted police from the apartment window and

passed out guns and a grenade to those in the apartment. "I went into the tent where the general was sleeping and pointed the gun at him." Mr. Ciucci said. "We knew [the raid was going to take place] about a minute before the police broke in. If I wanted, I had the time to kill the general, but I didn't think of doing it because at that moment I didn't see him as an enemy, but as a human being.

"Dozier woke up when police broke the door down. I reassured him, at least with gestures, that nothing would happen to him," Mr. Ciucci added.

He said that the Red Brigades would have held Gen. Dozier captive for a long time if police had not located the apartment in Padua.

dua.
"Our intention was to keep Do-zier hostage for a long time. We

Reagan to Exempt Some Colleges From Rights Laws

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The Reagan
administration, shifting a longstanding position of the federal government, has decided to ex-empt from key civil rights laws col-leges where guaranteed student loans are the only form of federal aid

A White House official said Tuesday that President Reagan made the decision last week after members of his staff had reached a consensus on the issue in two meetings with officials of the Justice and Education departments.
Administration officials said the
principal advocate of the change
was Edwin Meese 3d, the White

House counselor.

The decision was not amounced publicly. The White House official, who asked not to be identified, disclosed it Tuesday, and expressed the fear that it would create addi-tional problems between the administration and members of mi-

nority groups.

The president's decision is the latest action to narrow the applica-bility of civil rights laws. Civil rights organizations protested ear-lier this year when the administration shifted another previous fed-eral practice and said it would permit tax exemptions for schools that practice racial discrimination.

Portugal Train Strike Ends

LISBON - Portugal's train drivers ended an eight-day strike Wednesday, a few hours after being called back to work by the government under a civil conscrip-tion order.

had not discussed killing or releasing him because the campaign still had to develop and other kidnappings were planned," he said. The defendants are divided in

two sections of a metal cage in the courtroom. On one side are Cesare Di Lenardo and Alberta Biliato, who have declared themselves po-bitical prisoners and are refusing to cooperate with police. The other part of the cage holds

the seven defendants who are pentiti or repentant terrorists, who say that they have dissociated themselves from the Red Brigades and are willing to testify for the state. Mr. Di Lenardo, 23, in a written complaint to court earlier this

week, said that police gave him electric shocks oo the genitals, burned him there and on the congue with an instrument that looked like a cigarette and beat

Armando Lanza, 32, who has agreed to testify, also claimed in a written statement that police gave him electric shocks and tied him to a radiator for four days. Police bave denied the allegations of tor-

Nestlé Details Plans for Meeting **Baby-Food Code**

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Nestlé, the
world's largest supplier of infant
formula, has announced guidelines

formula, has announced guidelines for the company to comply with a United Nations code aimed at encouraging breast-feeding.

The code, passed last May by the World Health Organization on a 93-3 vote, bans baby pictures on formula packages and advertising, prohibits promotion gimmicks, restricts free samples and requires that labels and accompanying information state the superiority of formation state the superiority of breast-feeding.
The Nestle code, announced

Tuesday, includes a statement in-tended for health workers to tell mothers. The statement begins,
"Breast-feeding is best for bahies
... Mothers should always seek
medical advice before introducing

a complement or a replacement for breast milk to their babies."

An official of the Washington-based Nestle Coordination Center for Nutrition said the company will adhere to the code even in countries that have not made it a law. The company also said it will set up a committee in the United States to investigate any com-plaints that Nestle is violating international codes.



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Report Says 'New Federalism' Plan 3 in Congress Would Hurt U.S. States Financially

By Spencer Rich

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Reagan's proposed "New Federalism" program would not fully compensate the states for their oew responsibilities under the plan, but rather would cost them \$15 billion in lost federal aid in its first year, fiscal 1984, the Congres-

sional Budget Office says.

Mr. Reagan proposed on Jan. 26
that the states take over the food ing the Watergate inquiry, have been defeated in primary elections. Edward J. Derwinski, a Republican, and John G. Fary, a Democrat, also were defeated Tuesday. Rep. George M. O'Brien defeated Rep. Derwinski, and William Lipinski, a Chicago alderman, beat stamp program, Aid to Families with Dependent Children and about 40 other smaller programs. In return he said the federal government would take over Medicaid and create a temporary \$28-billion Rep. Fary. The redistricting cut two of the state's 24 House seats trust fund for the states. The presiand placed Reps. O'Brien and Derwinski in the same district. dent contended that it would be an

However, Alice Rivlin, director of the budget office, told the Sen-ale Governmental Affairs Committee Tuesday that the program would cost the states \$15 hillion in federal funds if it is approved as proposed by the White House. One reason for the difference is

In other voting, Rep. John N. Erlenborn, a Republican, won easily over state Sen. Mark Q. Rhoads, identified with the New Right conservative movement, and two token candidates.
Other Illinois incumbents who

sought re-election were either unopposed or won easily. Included were Robert H. Michel, the House Republican leader: Dan Rostenkowski, the Democratic chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and brothers Philip M. and Daniel B. Crane, both Republi-

Illinois was the first of 50 states to hold congressional primaries this year. President Reagan's policies and the economy were not ma-jor factors in most campaigns, which tended to focus on personalities, local issues and reapportion-

Mr. Railsback was upset by Republican state Sen. Kenneth McMillan in the only race dominated by national issues. "Maybe the majority of Republicans wanted someone more conservative that 1." he said in conceding defeat. he said in conceding defeat.
 Rep. Derwinski, 55 and a 24-year veteran of the House, said

that he was unable to overcome a geographical advantage that went to Rep. O'Brien because of redis-

The race between Rep. Fary and and Mr. Lipinski was billed by some as a proxy match between Mayor Jane Byrne and the Cook County state's attorney, Richard M. Daley, son of Chicago's late mayor and a possible challenger to Mrs. Byrne to next year's city elec-

that the administration assumed many of the programs to be taken over by the states would first be cut, as proposed in the president's fiscal 1983 budget. In other words, it assumed that the states would be taking on smaller and less costly programs in 1984.

Those cuts, however, are meeting strong resistance in Congress, and the Congressional Budget Office did not assume that they would be made, basing its calculations on the law as it was at the end of 1981. A second reason for the budget office's differing estimate is that it predicts higher inflation rates than the administration does, meaning that programs to be taken over by the states would cost more by 1984.

A spokesman for the National Governors Association said the budget office's figures confirm the association's own analysis but that the White House has said it is willing to adjust the figures based on actual appropriations for fiscal 1983.

the administration estimated that in 1984 the states would assume \$16.5 billion in costs from taking over Aid to Families with Dependent Children and the food stamp program and \$30.2 billion from taking over the 40 smaller pro-grams, a combined added burden of \$46.7 billion. The administration said the federal government would compensate the states by taking over \$19.1 billion in Medicaid costs and by setting up for the states a trust fund of \$28 billion, for a total of \$47 billion in offsetting funds.

She said that the budget office she said that the budget office calculated, however, that the states' costs would increase \$20.6 billion as a result of taking over the Aid to Families with Dependent Children and food stamp programs and would be \$41.4 billion higher because of the 40 smaller programs for a total of \$62 billion programs, for a total of \$62 billion. The \$47 billion from the federal government would leave the states \$15 billioo short of being fully

Senator Says Reagan Is Curbing Congress' Access to Secret Data

By Steven V. Roberts

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A senior Democrat on the Senate Intelligence Committee has accused the Reagan administration of severely restricting the flow of secret information to Congress.

Sen. Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Del-aware said Tuesday that the policy was part of a broader attempt to imit access to information.

Sen. Biden cited as evidence White House support for bills that would limit the Freedom of Information Act and make it a crime to identify intelligence agents en-gaged in secret missions. In addition, he noted that President Reagan had said in an interview made public Monday that journalists should "trust us, and put themselves in our hands."

"Everything is just closing down," Sen. Biden said in an inter-view. "The whole attitude is just very, very different." He added that the administration's definition of what information could be given to Congress was much narrower than the one used by the Carter

For example, he said, intelli-gence officials often briefed only the Intelligence Committee chairman and ranking minority member, not the full committee. And they "stretch to the extreme" legal requirements that they report to Congress in a timely fashion.

"In 1979, when the agency came up here, I could ask the following

question: 'Tell us what's happen-ing in El Salvador?' "Sen. Biden said. "They would give a detailed account, including the blemishes. Now, all Tell get is what they want to tell me.

Sen. Biden's comments came as the Senate continued to debate the bill that would make identification of intelligence agents a crime, The key argument is over the standard proof to be used in defining a

The bill as sent to the Senate

Soviet Police Aide 'Died Suddenly'

United Press International
MOSCOW — A Moscow newspaper has rum an obituary for the chief of Soviet police charged with maintaining public order that suggested he died violently.

Militia Maj. Gen. Erik C. Abra-mov, 52, "died suddenly," the newspaper, Moskovskaya Pravda, reported Tuesday. Gen. Abramov had taken over as chief of adminis-tration for public order in the Ministry of Internal Affairs earlier this

The cause of death and the date were not disclosed, but the tone of the obituary indicated he died violently. Gen. Abramov was a Communist Party member and had previously served as bead of the Moscow division of the airplane anti-hijacking squad, the paper said.

from committee would require prosecutors to prove that an accused had an "intent to impair or impede the foreign intelligence activities of the United States.

An amendment offered by Sen. John H. Chafee, Republican of Rhode Island, would establish a looser standard. Specific iotent would be dropped and a disclosure would be a crime if the defendant had "reason to believe" such ac-tions would harm U.S. interests.

Language similar to the Chafee amendment was put into the House-passed version of the bill last September. Tuesday, advo-cates of the proposal defended the looser standard as essectial for U.S. security interests.

"In order to provide a bedge

against the enormous global ambi-tions of the Soviet Union," argued Sen. John G. Tower, Republican of Texas, "we must have the most effective possible intelligence-gath-

ering capability."

Sen. Biden conceded that the Chafee amendment might pass because many senators shared the fears of Sen. Tower and the Reagan administration. They believe, be said, that changes made in the 1970s to enhance public access information were naive and harmful.

In recent weeks, however, oppocents of the Chafee amendment have become more active. Debate Tuesday focused on the charge that the amendment could have a "chilling effect" oo efforts to report on intelligence activities.

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Police Chief Robert Ruble displaying his guns.

U.S. Town's Law Urging Ownership Of Guns Will Backfire, Some Fear

KENNESAW, Ga. - A new law in this town of 7,000 requires citizens to own guns, and some residents say they fear a return to

the street shootouts of the Wild West. The City Council voted unanimously Monday night to enact the law. But there are no penalties for violations and no plans to

enforce the law.

It was intended as "a kind of protest-type legislation" against gun-control laws, Councilman Jerry Worthan said Tuesday, "We're saying, 'Hey, you're taking away some of our rights.' You get a little tired of hearing what you can and what you can't own," Mr. Worthan said. He cited a law that took effect Feb. 1 in the Chicago suburb of Morton Grove barring handgun ownership by all residents except

police and military personnel. The Kennesaw ordinance, effective next Wednesday, states: "In order to provide for and protect the safety, security and general welfare of the city and its inhabitants ... every head of household residing in the city limits ... is required to maintain a firearm,

together with ammunition." "I'm 100 percent for it," the police chief, Robert Ruble, said. "I think we're putting a message out to criminals: Stay out of Ken-

But many residents considered the ordinance a joke. "I think it's a suspid order, by golly," said E.H. Epps, a retired postmaster, "I think it's going to bring back a bit of the Old West — people trying to outdraw the other guy."

Brezhnev's Second Blast

Had you forgotten that the Americans and the Soviets have been in Geneva negotiating quietly on nuclear forces in Europe? Leonid Brezhnev forcefully reminded everyone Tuesday by making one of those loud, bold interventions that the Kremlin is given to making when things get difficult at the table. It came pretty much on schedule, like the second stage of a rocket, just as the Geneva talks went into recess. It was a statement simple and dramatic in form, designed to appeal over the heads of the negotiators to an anxious and somewhat confused Western public.

The Soviet Union will unilaterally freeze its missile force west of the Urals aimed at Europe, Mr. Brezhnev declared, if NATO does not deploy new Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles, or until agreement on mutual reductions is achieved. Moreover, he said, later this year his government will unilaterally remove "a certain number" of missiles, barring "a new aggravation of the international situation." That was the carrot. The stick: If the United States deploys the new missiles, creating "a real additional threat to our country and its allies," Moscow would "put the other side, including the United States itself and its own territory, in an analogous position. This should not be forgotten." He went on to nag President Reagan to start START, the fullscale strategic arms talks meant to succeed. SALT, and made the usual gallery play.

To one part of this statement, President Reagan Tuesday had a prompt response. The Soviet freeze, he said, is not good enough. He is right. In November when the talks began, Moscow held what a unanimous NATO regarded as a dangerous imbalance -- 250 to 0 - in the most menacing variety of European missiles, mobile triple-headed SS-20s. In the four months since, Moscow has increased this margin to 300 to 0. The freeze that Mr. Brezhnev offers with an air of self-denial masks an unprovoked expansion of a formidable force of weapons meant to intimidate.

But, insist the Soviets, other European nuclear categories, such as the bombs carried by NATO planes and the independent deterrents of Britain and France, must also be counted. Must they? That is precisely what the Geneva talks are about. The United States argues that the Soviet SS-20s are in a class by themselves and must be reduced to zero, or countered. The Soviets contend that other Western weapons, regardless of their different physical and political characteristics, threaten them, too.

From the start, the Reagan strategy has been to show that NATO is united on the matter of the special menace of the SS-20s. Mr. Brezhnev brought the Soviet strategy into full view Tuesday. His position is properly outrageous. It is a negotiating position.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Mexicans as Mediators

If we hear Secretary Haig correctly, his Central American policy this week is to wish Mexico well in trying to broker a deal between Latin guerrillas and the Reagan administration. That is a tall order, and he is right to add all the usual cautions. But now the administration seems on the right track; the question is why it has taken so long to welcome Mexican involvement.

In the short run, no deal may be possible. The mood in the region is inclement for diplomacy. Nicaragua has suspended civil liberties for 30 days following the dynamiting of two bridges, acts that the Managua regime blames on U.S. "aggression." With recrimination at this level, and a crucial election scheduled in El Salvador for March 28, not much room is left for maneuver.

Still, Mexico's effort can have an immediate and beneficial result. It can pull combatants apart before they strike irrevocable blows. And it can open space for diplomacy by other countries, notably Venezuela and Costa Rica, removing the odor of unilateralism from Washington's case.

In fact, without Mexican involvement, there can be no Central American policy worthy of the name. Mexican security is vitally at risk when civil war tears the isthmus apart; turbulence in Guatemala laps directly at the Yucatan Peninsula, with its oil fields.

then, has it tal administration to warm up to Mexico's repeated calls for negotiation? One reason is the belief that Mexico has tried to buy social peace at home by supporting leftist causes elsewhere. Another is the belief that Mexicans don't know, or want to know, the degree to which guerrilla movements are armed and controlled by Cuba and the Soviet Union. So, says the conventional wisdom followed in Washington, even if Mexico was once a revolutionary country, it is now ont of touch.

All of this may be true. If so, what better way for Mexicans to find out the facts than to try their hand as mediators? Let it be noted that the Mexican foreign minister has been listening to Washington's arguments; he now says that Nicaragua's involvement in supplying arms to El Salvador guerrillas "must stop." And that, to Haig, is the most important consideration in any modus vivendi between the United States and Nicaragua.

But, in fact, Mexico's pleas for negotiations are not simply a matter of domestic politics; they spring from a profoundly different perception. Having undergone a revolution more recently than North Americans, Mexicans know better how to talk to revolutionaries. That is hardly unimportant, because in coming months the United States may well need to open new channels to guerrilla leaders in Central America.

The vote in El Salvador may swing that country to the far right, increasing the power of the military at the expense of President Duarte, raising cries of fraud. Something like that has already happened in Guatemala. If the choice is between guerrillas and rightgive military help to the latter. The ultimate winners would be the totalitarian left.

Mexico's value as a mediator could yet acquire unexpected value to all Americans, North, South and Central.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. policy in Central America ought to be based on three elements. The first is support, meaning aid and the encouragement of reform, for friendly and reasonably worthy governments. The second is military nonintervention - the only position likely to bring a U.S. president the requisite domestic leeway and international company, especially Latin company. The third is negotiation. The Reagan administration has not done all that it might on the first two points, but it has been especially deficient on the third.

That is the significance of the latest meeting of the foreign secretaries of Mexico and the United States. It has provided the brightest glimmer to date of U.S. interest in the negotiating track.

To be sure, Mexico is not everyone's idea of a down-the-middle mediator. Its foreign policy often seems designed to appease its domestic left. But with its own great and growing revolutionary potential, Mexico has a plain interest in helping Central America to simmer down. This may explain why President José López Portillo made his move last month. Perceiving that El Salvador's agony cannot be resolved within its borders, he proposed a broad approach. He would ease the United States' overall tensions with Nicaragua and Cuba, and add negotiations to the El Salvador mix.

For the United States, it was always a good idea to work with, not against, the Mexicans. They have a weight and an access in Central America that no administration can match. It was hard to work with the Mexicans, however, while they refused to put on their public agenda the item most troubling the United States: Nicaragua's support of Salvadoran guerrillas. Over the weekend,

Mexico bit this bullet: "This supply of arms must stop," said the foreign minister. The administration responded by authorizing Mexico to convey certain proposals to Nicaragua and Cuba. The United States remains wary of Mexico's effort to open Salvadoran talks, but will reconsider the subject after the elections of March 28.

With the administration having accepted at least two-thirds of the Mexican procedural initiative, the next moves are up to Nicaragua and Cuba. They now have a chance to start showing how well-placed is Mexico's confidence in their readiness for a live-andlet-live regional accommodation.

Is the United States ready? The administration must accept the fact that it, too, is under a burden to demonstrate good faith. It will not be easy. The Sandinistas at least, if not also the more practiced Cubans, are immensely suspicious folks. They may turn out to be so bent by their history and/or ideology as to be beyond accommodation.

Still, the effort is worth making. Thanks to Mexico, Cuba now stands on the verge of the grand negotiation with the United States that it has been demanding for 20-odd years. The Sandinistas have the opportunity to consolidate the humane national revolution that they insist they made in 1979.

The Reagan administration seems a bit confused about its negotiating goals whether to work closely with the Mexicans on the regional level or draw the Soviets into a global understanding. The latter purpose is too big, too open-ended. The crisis in Central America is not without a Soviet dimension, but Washington would do better to concentrate on the Latin business at hand.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

March 18: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Shah's Uncle Is Replaced

TEHRAN — The commission appointed to investigate the complaints made by the people of Isfahan against the Zill-us-Sultan has drawn up its report. The Shah has accepted the Zill-us-Sultan's resignation, and has approved the appointment of Nezam-es-Saltaneh in his stead. The Zill-us-Sultan, who has been governor of Isfahan, the third city in Persia, for 40 years, is an uncle of the present Shah. Also governor of Khorassan and Azerbaidzhan, he raised and drilled an army, which excited the suspicion of Russia, with the result that he was deprived of his army and much of his power. He excited the animosity of the anti-foreign class by having his sons educated by English and French tutors.

1932: Police Raid Nazi Offices

BERLIN - Following charges that Adolf Hitler was concecting an elaborate plot for control of the government by overpowering the Reichswehr and starving Berlin into submission, police have conducted raids on all offices of the Nazi party and on the bomes of its leaders throughout Prussia. On orders from the Minister of the Interior, police pounced on the headquarters and branch bureaus of the party, and in Berlin alone 60 raids were made. The Prussian authorities supported their action by the charge that the Hitlerites have been planning a coup d'état for a long time. They accuse them of planning to cut off "red Berlin" from food supplies by throwing an armed force around the city.

Reagan's Language Is Not Up to These Issues

WASHINGTON — You can always tell when an administration is drifting into serious trouble when the president begins bitting the road, attacking Con-gress and blaming his problems on the press. It is a sure sign that the first-year

political honeymoon is over. In his latest trip down South, Reagan denounced what he called the "propagan-da campaign" of his critics on Capitol Hill, and characterized them as "big spenders" and "parade walkers who march out to denounce the projected de-ficit on television, and then slip back behind closed doors to bust the budget in their committees.

Complaining of reports in newspapers and on television about the coverage of the war in El Salvador, the president said in an interview with TV Guide magazine. "There has been a kind of editorial slant that has something almost of the Vietnam syndrome, which challenges what we are doing [in Central America]." He appealed to reporters to "trust us and put themselves in our hands" when dealing with sensitive information which, if published,

might embarrass the government.

The response in Congress and the press has not been excessively enthusiastic. In Montgomery, Ala., Reagan went back to one of his favorite campaign tactics of attacking Washington, as if he were still opposing the government he now represents. "As long as I can cross the PotoBy James Reston

mac River," he said, "and get out here with the real people, I'll keep the faith." This line of argument is beginning to spread through the Cabinet and the White House staff. When President Brezhnev proposed to withdraw his medium-range missiles from Eastern Europe if the United States would agree not to put new modern missiles in Western Europe next year, Edwin Meese, the president's counselor said this was like a football team, ahead 50-0, proposing to freeze the score at that point in the third quarter.

When Meese was asked whether the CIA was using subversive warfare against Nicaragua, which the United States is committed by treaty not to do, he replied that he did not discuss such things.

The point here is not that the administration is wrong to defend its policies strenuously, or to oppose its opponents or its allies when it thinks they are wrong. but whether, needing the support of both, this is the most effective way to do it.

Ronald Reagan is at his very best when he addresses serious subjects in a prepared speech, as he did last November in his first major statement on the control of nuclear weapons. He is at his worst when he reverts to his old campaign style at Republican rallies and tries to substitute his amiable personality, his old familar anecdotes and partisan ridicule for carefully constructed explanations of his policies. This is particularly true on the problem of dealing with the rising mass protests against the nuclear arms race. Actually,

the Brezhnev proposal for a nuclear freeze in Europe sounds fine only if you don't think about it. Meese is quite right in suggesting that Brezhnev wants to freeze the present nuclear balance when the Soviet Union is ahead; for even if Moscow with-drew all its medium-range missiles behind the Ural Mountains, it would still be able to hit every European capital from there.

But this subject is so serious and com-plicated that it has to be explained, and not dismissed by casual remarks in press conferences or on television. In addition to the world economic crisis, it is likely to be the prevailing issue of albed and East-West relations for the rest of the decade.

Anybody who wooders why hundreds of thousands of people have been protesting in the streets of Europe against the nuclear arms race, or why this mass movement is now spreading in the churches and universities and even the town meetings of the United States, should read Jonathan Schell's startling series of articles in recent issues of The New Yorker magazine, soon to be published by Alfred A. Knopf under the title, "The Fate of the Earth."

It addresses a worldwide fear. No gov-ernment in the free world favors a freeze

on nuclear weapons at the present level of terror, but no government, including the government of the United States, is bikely to get consent for present nuclear

policies unless it deals with uns rising human uproar against them.

This is especially true as opposition grows in the United States to the Reagan military policies, to Secretary of State Alexander Haig's mystifying clarifications of Central American policy and to the administration's cuts in taxes, social benefits.

for the poor and student aid. A coalition of forces is gathering against the administration, not because of but in spite of the clumsy Democrats. The prosdent is trying to tough it out in the conviotion that he is right and the opposition is wrong, even including his old buddies in. Big Business, who are no longer laughing much at his jokes. The president is not trying to educate the public on these constitutions of the property of the property of the public on these constitutions. plicated questions or trying to persuade his critics in Congress and the country. Instead, he is playing confrontation politics at home and abroad and evading the deeper philosophical questions with gill one-liners on television.

The trouble is that this device is not

working. It is not reducing the opposition to the president's policies but increasing it, and even Meese agrees in private that the president must and will soon begin to speak out in a different way. 91982, The New York Times.

Why Be Afraid of Falling Oil Prices?

By Hobart Rowen

imports, maybe \$5 to \$10 a barrel. This, it is presumed, would stimulate domestic output, encourage conservation and further reduce dependence on imports, especially from the OPEC members.

That is a half-baked idea based on faulty reasoning. Milton Rus-sell of Resources for the Future put it succinctly this way: "The idea that these oil prices going

down is bad for us is perverse. Fear is the basic rationale beverse the healthy trend of the past couple of years toward sharply reduced consumption: Car buyers will go back to gas-guzzlers, waste-ful practices will be resumed by industry, the search for alternatives to oil will be slowed, and dependence on OPEC will be increased

rather than weakened. Yet most experts agree that there is little OPEC can do to stem the long-run decline in consumption. "The question is not whether the Saudis can hold the price at \$34 or \$32, but whether they can hold it anywhere," says Russell, Not only is a \$5- or \$10-per-bar-

rel oil import fee unnecessary to de-fang OPEC, it would reverse the only visible healthy economic trend in the United States - reduced inflationary pressures stemming in good part from lower oil prices. For those looking for an anti-OPEC weapon, a better strategy is to fill the strategic petroleum reserve while oil is cheap.

As economist Alan Greenspan The tren sumption is irreversible. Lower the West in understanding and adprices aren't going to trigger a justing to new oil realities.

To say that OPEC is not need to be a price of the prices aren't going to trigger a justing to new oil realities. tion. Sure, there will be some increase [as prices drop]. And there will be some increases as economic recovery gets under way. But we in changed consumption patterns are seeing a semi-permanent re-sponse [to the earlier hig jump in oil prices]."

and political upheavals.

Oil-consuming and
countries have ridden

For example, home owners are nnt going to pull the insulation out of their houses if fuel oil prices go down. In industry, Greenspan

CAMBRIDGE Mass. — The tragedy of the Nicaraguan revolution is that the Sandmistas

have come to power with a set of attitudes, shaped by Nicaraguan history and Latin American leftist

myths, that are alienating Nicara-gua from the United States and driving it down the Cuban path

dinista revolution has moved

steadily away from its commit-ment to pluralism, a mixed econo-

my and nonalignment. It is not yet

Cuba, but it is getting close. Ironically, the Nicaraguan peo-ple are being pushed back into au-

thoritarianism by nine idealistic leaders who, unlike most of their

predecessors, are genuinely con-cerned about the welfare of their people. It is far from clear that this

is what most Nicaraguans want. It

now appears that there were really

two revolutions: one, broadly based, to establish a Western de-

mocracy; the other, narrowly

based, to establish a Marxist state. The Sandinistas are convinced

that "Yankee imperialism" is at

the root of the country's problems:

that it is the United States that has

created Nicaragua's dictatorships

and its oligarchy (even in the 19th century, when the U.S. presence was minimal); that half the Nica-

raguan people are illiterate be-cause the United States wants

it that way (they choose to ignore the fact that one-third of existing

Nicaraguan schools were built by

the 19th century, when Washing-

ton first considered it as a site for

a canal between the Atlantic and

the Pacific. Historically, the Unit-ed States has imported little from

Nicaragua, and its investments

The United States did not really focus on Nicaragua until late in

U.S. aid programs).

In two and a half years the San-

WASHINGTON — As oil pric-es fall, the latest panacea being examined by U.S. govern-ment officials and debated in cor-porate boardrooms is a tax on oil to permanent changes.

to permanent changes.
Russell agrees with Greenspan. "People are not dumb," he said in an interview. He expects them to "accept the short-term benefits" of sof1 oil prices. They may opt this summer for a cross-country trip instead of nearby resorts, but the

small car is here to stay.

But the import fee backers have other motivations. In part, the proposal reflects a panicky feeling in the domestic energy industry that the soaring price joyride they enhind the proposal. Americans are joyed in the 1970s is coming to an warned that lower oil prices reizes investments in new energy ventures based on the expectation of high-priced oil.

Some projects are already stalled. But, as Greenspan sug-gests, that could be a good thing, saving the investors and the nation "from construction of a long series

of white elephants."
Russell believes capital investment decisions are based on longterm probabilities, which down the road still point to expensive energy compared to the 1960s, "But it

may be that it's economically wise to delay some investments that industry thought would pay off earlier, and I think that's both publicly and privately wise."

When you get right down to it, the only "benefit" of an import duty would be the yield to the Treasury of about \$40 billion in new revenues from the import duty directly, and from the windfall profits tax on domestic oil, which vould be allowed to rise to the duty-fattened import price.
But the costs of such a benefit to

the budget deficit would be enormous in other directions. Higher oil prices would have a serious inflationary effect. Because oil costs would be higher in America than in the rest of the world, one more noncompetitive element would be added to American exports, al-

ready struggling in world markets, Worst of all, the oil import fee would deliver a wholly unjustified bonanza to domestie oil producers whose profits would swell, even after the windfall profits tax. Such a multibillion-dollar gift to the do-mestic oil industry would fatten its purse for an additional burst of



On the Other Hand, Why Be Afraid of OPEC?

WASHINGTON — Oil prices are falling and OPEC is scrambling to prevent a total collapse. If it cannot, obituary writers from New York to Tokyo will gleefully proclaim the cartel's demise.

They will be wrong, because the cartel hardly ever existed. But be-To say that OPEC is not an ef-

fective cartel is not to say it has had no effect on oil prices. But the main driving forces lie elsewhere.

Oil-consuming and producing countries have ridden the same roller coaster up and down. The consumers' interest is to get nff and to promote stability.

consuming nations continue to think that OPEC alone sets prices. Believing that, consumers relieve themselves of all responsibility to shape world oil supply and de-mand. They see themselves as vic-

international consoira

cy. This is convenient psychology but poor history and economics.

The huge 1973-74 price increases stemmed essentially from runaway consumption; prices were low, economic growth was rapid and oil supplies were considered limitless. Between 1950 and 1973, non-Communist oil demand more than quintupled to 47 million barrels daily; at that pace, it would have approached 75 million barrels a nd to promote stability.

This is impossible so long as use of 50 million barrels. Oil

By Robert J. Samuelson reserves were not being discovered that fast; large price increases were inevitable — if not in 1973, then soon - to slow consumption and

spur exploration for costlier oil.

Now the process is working in from the Iran-Iraq war) and recession have blunted demand. It dropped from 52 million barrels a day in 1978 to 47 million barrels last year. Britain has cut oil prices \$5.50 a barrel. The official OPEC price remains at \$34, hut some specialists think it might drop as low as \$20 to \$25.

What no one knows is bow much of today's downward price pressure is temporary, resulting from a sell-off of excess inventories. Such uncertainty would never

who served from 1970 to 1975 and

became the symbol of the United States' cozy relations with Somoza.

His picture appeared along with Somoza's on the 20-cordoba bill

that circulated until recently.

Today the U.S. left has blindly

taken up the cause of the Sandinis-

tas, cheering them on toward an

authoritarian state, apparently un-concerned about their assaults on

human rights. The left does not

perceive that these abuses — the same ones it denounced during Somoza's rule — are further evi-

dence that the principal roots of Nicaragua's problems are in Nica-raguan, not U.S., soil. It is helping to perpetuate a myth that is driv-

ing a country with a tragic history

toward further tragedy.

The final act of the tragedy may

occur several years hence, when some Sandinistas recognize that their diagnosis of Nicaragua's ills

was faulty and that their failure to

preserve relations with the United

States has been enormously costly

dependence and dignity. But then,

as in Cuba today, it may be too

late to turn back.

eroding even their national in-

It would regulate output to control prices. OPEC has never done this. What has given the appearance of a cartel are tight markets, which allowed producers to raise prices. But OPEC's official price increases usually followed, rather than pro-Any decline that now occurs

though, is clearly a mixed blessing for consuming nations. To be sure. the initial economic consequences would be favorable. Inflation would slow and Western economies might snap out of their slumps more quickly. Likewise, lower prices would help relieve developing countries of crushing trade deficits and huge debts.

But if they simply stimulated consumption and led to future

price increases, any decline would be of short-lived benefit. The key to price stability lies in

a healthy margin between the demand for oil and productive capacity. Increases in demand are then met by higher output, not higher prices. In addition, the margin represents modest insurance against political or physical supply disruptions. The margin is now being restored: OPEC production of 20 to 21 million barrels a day is one-third lower than in 1977.

The West's interest lies in maintaining the margin. Until the late-1960s, new oil discoveries sustained it. Because the volume of discoveries has slackened — a reminder that conventional oil supplies are finite — disciplined con-

sumption is now critical.

The upshot is that the industrialized world should treat any price declines gingerly.

Together, the United States, Eu-

rope and Japan consume 70 per-cent of the non-Communist world's oil. Perhaps they might accept a modest price decline (to. say. \$30 a barrel), hut, beyond that, they ought to insulate their. consumers by imposing offsetting excise taxes. Lower oil prices, then, would cut either government deficits or other taxes.

Sharp fluctuations in oil prices are as barmful to political as to economic stability. On the way up. prices promnte adventurism abroad; on the way down, they risk toppling governments from inside. The OPEC habit of mind has prompted the idea that determination of all prices and stability lies mainly in the hands of a sinister cartel. This is a myth that can help

The writer was director of the Nicaraguan mission of the U.S. Agency for International Development from July 1981, and is now a visiting scholar at the Cen-ter for International Affairs at Harvard University. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

to justify paralysis.

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The Anti-Yankee Premises of the Sandinistas

By Lawrence E. Harrison



tual rationale for their emotional sense of national indignity. The Sandinistas thus belittle

Western democracy because they have been taught that it is just a smokescreen for exploitative capitalism. They also learned by firsthand observation that "democracy" as practiced by Somoza was a charade by a greedy and irrespon-sible family. The discrediting of democracy is the late President Anastasio Somoza Debayle's cruelest legacy to his people.
The United States made a genu-

ine effort to build a new relationship with revolutionary Nicaragua. Ambassador Lawrence A. Pezzullo did a brilliant jnh building bridges between the United States and the Sandinistas. Washington helped Nicaraguans avert food and medicine shortages during the first few months after the revolution and was the principal source of subsequent reconstruction assistance.

there are negligible. But this did little to change the In their search for an explana-tion of their country's condition, Sandinistas' view of the United States. In the autumn of 1979, the Sandinistas have taken the Americans in Nicaragua were told by high-level Sandinistas that their easy way out, placing all blame on anthem was going to be changed to exclude the words "We shall fight a foreign devil, the United States. They ignore close parallels be-tween Nicaragua's authoritarian against the Yankee, the enemy of history and that of most Latin humanity." The change was never American countries - and of made. But these and other repeat-Spain. They have embraced Marx- ed rhetorical attacks on the United ism because it provides an intellec- States — along with increasing

abuses of human rights and a foreign policy similar to Cuba's were the principal causes of Con-

gress' delay in appropriating aid for Nicaraguan reconstruction.

Since the Somoza dynasty came to power in 1937, the United States — particularly Americans with extremist political views has borne some responsibility for the unfolding tragedy. The U.S. right was taken in by Somoza's thorough knowledge of the United States, by his personal charm and progressive rhetoric. The right igoored Nicaraguan poverty and authoritarian politics, and appointed as ambassador Turner B. Shelton,

Herald Tribune John Hay Whitney (1904-1982)

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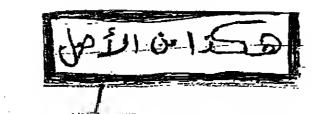
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'My Dearest Franz'

By Anatole Broyard

NEW YORK — Elias Canesti, winner of the 1981 Nobel Prize in Literature, has just published "Kafka's Other Trial," an interpre-tation of Franz Kafka's bizarre and voluminous five-year correspondence with his fiancee Felice Bauer, whom, as we know, he never married. Though Kafka's letters have been brought out in a bulky volume, we have no direct evidence of hers, which were destroyed. She can only be inferred through him, which has been the fate of so many women. Using the available material, I have attempted to imagine one of Miss Bauer's letters, one that gathers up several of the themes that ran through their

My dearest Franz,

"I am the thinnest person I know," you write, and you sup-pose that this is something against you. You are forever against you. You are forever apologizing, but you must know that it is for your thinness too that I love, so light and fine, ethereal, almost holy, so delicate with its suggestion of suffering and fastiduousness like the man and fastiduousness, like the man in your story who never found what it was that he wished to eat. You are ashamed of your thinness because you do not understand a woman's feelings --- bow I detest the grossness, the too-muchness, like your father, of most men, the way they occupy all the space, absorb the light and push one to the edge of the bed. Though you do complain more than most men, your complaints are you, just as your Josephine the Songstress cannot stop singing. And I trust your complaints.
I know that you are telling me

everything concealing nothing. I know where I am with you and what to expect, for it is the unexpected that is so terrible. It is the men who never complain, who boast that they will make you happy, who end by breaking your heart, "Marriage is a scaffold," you say, yet you are willing to mount that scaffold with me, which is all the proof I oced of

On a lighter oote I take great pleasure in your jealousy when you write, "Don't lick the indelible pencil, as you did in your last letter hut one." I lick it only to write more indelibly to you, to darken my feelings on the page. You tell me that you have to be alone, live alone, sleep alone
but that's what a husband is, a man alone with his wife, forsaking all others. Wasn't it a French writer who said, "He doubled his loneliness by marrying?" I will be the mirror, the womh of your

loneliness. Though you look upon me as a trial and argue like an advocate, I can only ask where, my poor Franz, where do they say that it's against the law

Your unworldliness, my dear, is enough to bring the tears to my eyes. See the apartment you found for us: it has neither a kitchen nor a bathroom, as if you thought that marriage, the mere idea of marriage, could feed us and absorb our wastes. The apartment, you insist, must have a cellar." Well then, you shall have your cellar, if you'll allow me a kitchen and bath.

How sensitive you are! In your last letter but three you tell me that the gold in my teeth makes you lower your eyes. But can't you lower your eyes. But can't you lonk upon my gold teeth as an investment, a sunrise, a chalice filled with the wine of life? Nothing escapes you, you cotice everything; my blouses, my coiffure how many hours I sleep. I suspect that in your shyness this is your way of thinking about my

So you want me to change you? "There are times," you write, "when I think you could change me into a man capable of doing the obvious." But I'm not sure what you regard as obvious, because of your habit of expressing yourself in images.

lo one sense at least we have



not yet achieved the ohvious. I thought it would happen when we spent those 10 days together in the hotel at Marienbad. Adjoining rooms, each of us with our own key to the connecting door—yet whenever I tried to in-sert mine, yours was in the lock, blocking the way. Why did you do it? Why did you shut me out like that? With all your twists and turns. I know that you want

Is it possible that I may be mistaken? As I lonk back on it now, it occurs to me that t may misread the situation Could it be that each time I ap-

proached the door with the key in my hand, you too crept toward it on your side? And then, as if by telepathy, two hearts beating as ooe, we thrust in our keys at the same instant? How like you how like one of your stories, that would be. Desire thrusting against desire, blindly, in the metallie recesses of a lock.
Oh, my dear boy. We won't make such a mistake again. Next

time there shall be one key, one room, one bed, and whether you ask me or not. I'll say yes, yes I will, yes. Good night

FELICE

The 'Poisson Distribution,' Math and Madame Pompadour

By Joseph McLellan ngton Post Service

WASHINGTON — This is not a ran-VV dom sample of the population," said a mathematician, standing at a buffet table and looking across a busy room at the Cos-

Indeed, it was not. In one corner, statisti-cian Charles Roberts of the Smithsonian was discussing the mating habits of Bactrian amels; "It's a little bit like one Cadillac raping another," he was telling Seymour Selig of the Office of Naval Research and French science attaché Michel Clerget. A few feet away, statistician Nozer Singpurwalla of George Washington University was earnestly asking biomathematician Max

Horne Cancels La Scala Dates

The Associated Press MILAN - A last-minute decision by the mezzo soprano Marilyn Horne not to sing at La Scala opera house caused the prestigious Milan theater to cancel scheduled performances of Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algeri" and to reshuffle its opera schedule for the and to reside its opera schedule for the said two months. A spokesman for La Scala said the American singer did not sign the contract with the Milan theater after reaching the said th

ring a verbal agreement. Reliable sources said the singer was angered by the management decision not to give her a role also in another opera, Berlioz's "Les Troyens."

Woodbury of Duke University, "Why should cancer-related events be binomial?

Don Gross, the author of a standard textbook on something called "queuing theory," was reflecting that he doesn't mind waiting in line the way other people do, because his branch of science deals with the factors involved in the formation of waiting lines: "I tell myself, if it wasn't for lines like this, I wouldn't have a job."

All the scientists in this non-random group had spent the day at George Washington University delivering and listening to papers on the work of French mathematician Simeon-Denis Poisson, who was born 200 years ago. "Actually, his 200th birthday was last June," said Singpurwalla, one of the organizers, "but it took a while to get it all together; we had so many sponsors, and we had to bring in people. I proposed that we delay it so that we could do a better job." The co-sponsors of the event (the George Washington Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and School of Engineering, the Off-ice of Naval Research, the French Embassy and the Washington Statistical Society) did manage to get it all together within Poisson's bicentennial year.

Singpurwalla, a music lover as well as a mathematician, is unhappy that genioses like Poisson, who work in a highly specialized field, get less attention than geniuses like Beethoven. "People remember great artthey forget great scientists."

The people at the Cosmos Club have no forgotten Poisson, whose mathematical work is more important today than it was during his lifetime in fields that he could never have imagined. His research is used by insurance companies to estimate what kind and number of accidents will happen in a given time period, by the U.S. Navy to predict corrosioo in pipes, by medical researchers and engineers, supermarkets and transportation systems.

Airlines and nuclear regulators rely on Poisson's work to predict the reliability of performance by airplanes and reactors. His key contribution, known as the "Poisson distribution," is useful for predicting the oc-currence of rare events and evaluating the element of chance in human events.

Effect on Jury Verdicts

Herbert Solomon of Stanford University studied his statistical reasearch on the relation of the size of a jury to the correctness of its verdicts and found that it is still valid today, when juries are shrinking along with a shrinking economy. "There is a significant difference between a jury of six and a jury of 12, although the Supreme Court has said there isn't," Solomon said, "When you reduce the size of a jury, the errors increase. It wouldn't hurt the Supreme Court or its a petition from the pro-theater groups.

clerks to read what Poisson published in

Across the room, Roberts had finished with camels and turned to Madame Pompadour, whose maiden oame was Poisson. "I did research oo the Poisson families in the United States," he was saying, "and I found four branches, all of which claim descent from her. All of them are proud to have her in the family, but some of them will still argue with you if you say that she was the mistress of Louis XV."

New York Court Rejects Appeal to Save Theaters New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The State Court of Appeals, New York's highest court, refused

Tuesday to hear an appeal to delay demolition of the Morosco and Helen Hayes theaters in Manhattan, removing all but one barrier to construction of the 50-story Portman hotel in the Times Square area.

Opponents of the hotel project, including

ominent actors, producers and playwrights, have been staging protests at the site. The only remaining hurdle for the proposed hotel is a stay granted March 4 by Justice Thurgood Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court that bans demolition until the Supreme Court has had a chance to consider

A Nicely-Nicely 'Guys and Dolls'

ONDON - Britain's National Theatre looks set for a long Runyon. Fully 10 years after Sir Laurence Olivier's ill health caused him to abandon his plan to play Nathan Detroit, the stage that bears his name at last has its "Guys and Dolls" and, I would guess, the first mass populist box-office smasheroo sellout in the often troubled history of Sir Peter Hall's South Bank administration. In that sense the wait has been worthwhile, and true to Damoo Runyon's gambling instinct the success has been achieved at odds of about 8 to 5 against.
"Guys and Dolls" may be one of

the true Broadway musical classics but it is curiously intransigent to stage; its songs are its plot, its characters are its action, and in the end it lives or dies by its choreog-raphy and its cast's understanding of the original Frank Loesser-Abe Burrows three-cent opera conven-

In this case the casting has been brave to foolhardy. Of the four principals, Bob Hoskins (as Nathan) is more Hammersmith than New York Broadway, Julia McKenzie (as Adelaide) is patently too good a singer ever to have been confined to the crummy Hot Box nightclub, Ian Charleson (as Sky) is years too young and innocent, and Julie Covington (as Sister Sarah) oddly lacks the requisite Major Barbara fervor. That all four rise above these character drawbacks is due partly to the aforementioned choreography (and if there is a single triumph in this evening it is David Toguri's) and partly to the perfectly cast supporting team.

I oever appect to see it better block Viscoly, then Design Healty

Nicely-Nicely than David Healy, oor a more sinister Big Jule than James Carter; Bill Paterson as Harry the Horse, Barrie Rutter as Benny and Harry Town as Brannigan are equally superb down to their patently aching feet, and what was always a company show (the title song and the second-half showstopper are both sung by mioor characters) becomes in Richard Eyre's brisk production a victory of mass stagecraft over individual turns.

From its filmic opening titles, which sensibly haul the memory back into the Warner Brothers black-and-white 1940s from the false Goldwyn Technicolor image of Brando and Sinatra, right through to John Normington doing "More I Cannot Wish You" quite beautifully, this is a produc-tion in which the whole is always greater than its parts. It is a tapestry of small-time losers and bigband numbers, and though Eyre's overall concept may lack the acid edge of the recent Half Moon Theatre revival, it fills the Olivier stage with the brassy sound and tacky soul of Runyon's Broadway.

Julie McKenzie (Miss Adelaide), Bob Hoskins (Nathan Detroit).

about this success I would like to point out. A smash his at the National Theatre is not precisely the same thing as a National smash hit; this revival has been achieved by a director and a choreographer totally oew to the National with a cast among whose four principals only one has ever played a leading role on a main National stage. Io that sense, it is oot a show which emerges from the bowels of the company, nor one that says anything about the nature or existence of a National policy on musicals.

In a week when we have been reminded of the best of Broadway we have also been granted a glimpse of the worst: to an audience who had paid £25 a ticket on the first night, at the Victoria Palace, was granted the personal ap-pearance of Elizabeth Taylor in Lillian Hellman's creaking melo-drama "The Little Foxes," This production (first seen on Broadway with a strooger supporting cast) would now appear to have reached the end of its bus-andtruck tour and is indeed showing signs of wear and tear. Taylor is surrounded by a supporting com-pany of leftover heavies from mitelevision movies and the result, when all are on stage, resembles nothing so much as an evening at Madame Tussaud's.

All of which is a pity, because in there somewhere is a once-great play and the last-act glimmer of a possibility that in a better production Taylor might have been able with just one other actor or actress,

such as in the final confrontations with dying husband and departing daughter, she is able to recreate the studio conditioos in which some of her best movie work was done, and is then suddenly and briefly very

The essential trouble is that she utterly lacks the quality of evil that both Tallulah Bankhead and Bette Davis were able to bring to the original stage and screen produc-tions, and the production seems to acknowledge this by having its major climax, the death of her husnd after she has denied him the life-saving medicine, happen off-stage. Thus we are left with the echo of a melodrama, and the memory of other and better ver-

That Hellman's play may well be even oow a lot sharper and stronger than it looks here, that it may still have something to say about the bitter aftermath of the Civil War, and that it remains a quintessentially theatrical statement of the theory that the family which decays together stays together, all that and more are lost in the uneasy transition from drama to star vehicle.

Taylor simply cannot cope with a stage full of people, and her di-rector, Austin Pendleton seems to have contented himself with making sure that the rest of his cast keeps a respectful distance from her except when actually being spoken to. The result is a thick-set, clumsy and styleless rendition of a play in which style and timing are or ought to be everything; an evening for stargazers rather than

Purge of Journalists Reported in Poland

By Dan Fisher Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW - A personnel purge aimed at re-establishing tight Communist Party control over the Polish media has already cost about 15 percent of all the coun-try's journalists their jobs, according to well-informed sources.

They say that a second, "even more dramatic" phase is anticipated and that the Association of Polish Journalists, the activities of which were suspended under martial law, is expected to be banned .completely.

Lending credence to the reports was an article published Tuesday in the youth oewspaper, Banner of Youth, urging the formatioo of a new journalists' grouping that would "base its work on a realistic assessment of the socio-political situatioo in Poland."

The suspended association had

been in the forefront of official organizations campaigning for democratic reforms before martial law. But Banner of Youth charged that its leadership had exploited the hopes of the journalistic communi-"to promote political activities."

The association is headed by Stefan Bratkowski, who consistenty ranked in public opinion polls before martial law as Poland's most highly respected journalist. Mr. Bratkowski was expelled from

Russia and China Sign Protocol on Border Waterways

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union and China have signed a protocol regulating oavigation on border waterways in the Amur River basin in the Far East, Tass report-

d Wednesday.

The agreement was signed in the Chinese city of Heihe following a regular session of a Soviet-Chinese commission on shipping in the porder areas, which lasted from Feb. 10 to March 16, Tass said. The talks were set up as a result of i 1951 bilateral agreement.

"Agreement was reached on nost questions under discussion and an appropriate protocol was igned," Tass said. The two sides ridorsed a similar protocol on March 9, 198t, after talks in the soviet city of Blagoveshchensk. The navigation talks are not re-

ated to a border disagreement that ed to a Soviet-Chinese clash in March, 1969, on an island in the Jssuri River, a tributary of the

Peking has been cool to recent doscow calls for the resumption of border and normalization talks hat were broken off in early 1980 fter the Soviet Army entered Af-

the Communist Party last year for championing liberal reforms not only in the party, but throughout society. He has been in hiding ever since the Dec. 13 military crackdown to avoid internment

Mr. Bratkowski and the journalists' association acted as mediators between the government and the suspended Solidarity free trade union movement on several occasions during late 1980 and 1981. The association was also under

attack from the Soviet Union during much of that time as undermining party authority. Close party control over the media is a cornerstone of Soviet-style Com-munism, and the Kremlin made oo secret of its concern over the ir. creasingly independent course fol-lowed by the Polish press before martial law. The media has thus been one of

the primary targets for "normalization" by the authorities.

According to an underground document dated Monday and circulated in journalistic circles in Warsaw, the media purge has been particularly severe in radio and television. The document quotes broadcasting chief Wladyslaw Loranc as saying that 513 persons have been fired and 109 demoted.

Dismissals were especially oumerous among the association's activists, the document said, It quoted the dismissal notices as declaring the journalists "unfit for work in a militarized enterprise." About 6,000 journalists, technicians and others worked in radio and television before martial law.

Forty journalists are still interned as potential threats to the state, according to the bulletin. They include journalists connected with Solidarity, association activists and almost the entire editorial board of the Wroclaw television station. Wroclaw was a center of liberal activism before the crack-

The document reports that the media purge was also especially severe in Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity and one of its strongholds, and in Szczecin.

Cuomo Will Face Koch In New York Primary

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Lt. Gov. Mario M. Cnomo has formally an-nounced his candidacy for the Democratic gubernatorial nomina-

He will be running against New York City Mayor Edward I. Koch, with whom be competed unsuccessfully in the 1977 primary and election. Mr. Cuomo, 49, who announced his candidacy Tuesday, is also a front-runner for the Liberal Party nomination, and thus would be assured of a place on the ballot regardless of the outcome of the Democratic primary.



JOINT MANELVERS — Commanders of the Polish. Soviet and East German armies discussing plans for exercises in Poland. No other information on the photo was released.

Underground Movement Reported To Take Hold in Polish Port City

WARSAW - An underground

movement embracing hundreds of former Solidarity members has taken hold in Gdansk, the Baltic port where the Solidarity labor federation was born, reliable sources said Wednesday.

The sources said they considered the movement to be the best-devel-oped of its kind in Poland, which has been ruled since Dec. 13 by a military regime that suspended un-ion activities and interned hundreds of Solidarity's leaders.

The Gdansk underground move-ment was characterized by one source as a "return to the roots" aimed at re-establishing a shat-tered Solidarity structure and preparing for an eventual re-emergence of independent union activi-

Printing Skills

The sources, who requested anonymity, named prominent leaders in the Gdansk movement as Bogdan Lis, once an aide to Lech Walesa, the detained leader of Solidarity, and Alexander Hall, an activist in the nationalist under-ground group Young Poland, which emerged with the creation of Solidarity in August, 1980.

Mr. Hall's prominence in the movement was considered significant by the sources, notably because the Young Poland move-ment showed increasing skill in the late 1970s in printing techniques. The organization, composed principally of intellectuals who advocated a sort of "truth-in-histo-ry," published texts on such sub-

cts as Polish-Russian history and

crucial to the effectiveness of the underground movement.

In another development, the hard-line Polish Army newspaper, Zolnierz Wolnosci, said the "dyname stage of battle cooperatioo" has begun among units of the Polish, Soviet and East German armies conducting joint exercises in northwest Poland.

"After completing the planning and organizational phase ... the allied forces, cooperating closely. began in the night hours [Tuesday] operations aimed at pushing the enemy out of the disputed territo-

The exercises began March 13 and are to last until Saturday.

Buckley Mission

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain is sympathetic to U.S. calls for moves to tighten credit extended to the Soviet Union, but British officials believe it would be difficult to rally support from all major NATO governments for such

Nigerian Leader in Bonn The Associated Press

BONN — President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria arrived here Wednesday for a four-day state visit. During his stay in West Germany, the Nigerian leader will meet with President Karl Carstens, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and

relations. The circulation of moves, diplomatic sources here leaflets and publications is seen as said.

The sources were commenting oo a meeting held here between the British foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, and James L. Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology, who is touring West European capitals to seek support for the

U.S. sources said the seven-man missioo "didn't make too much headway" in similar visits earlier this week to Bonn and Paris. The group went to Rome Wednesday night and will hold talks with Italian officials there Thursday. They will go to Brussels on Friday.

The British Foreign Office said that officials had listened Mr. Buckley's views with sympathy and understanding and that they would continue to exchange views on the difficult problems dis-

The Reagan administration believes that generous long-term credits by Western banks, some at low rates of interest, help the Soviet arms build-up by freeing funds that would otherwise be used for urgent industrial purposes. Mr. Buckley was seeking to halt export subsidies for goods sold to

surance guarantees for bank loans and a moratorium on officially backed credits while the West tries to frame a joint policy, diplomatic sources said, No decisions were being made during the weeklong tour, which was largely exploratory, the sourc-

Moscow, a ban on government in-

Pacifism in E. Germany

BERLIN — The East German Protestant church toughened its anti-military line during the weekend by siding with young people who refuse to do military service, according to a church statement.

The statement, issued Tuesday by church leaders after a Protestant conference in Buckow, near Berlin, said young East Germans who refused military service were man retused infinitely service were expressing pro-disarmament and not anti-state sentiments."

It continued: "We support young Christians who in words or

deeds show that even the peacemaking efforts of our state do not render the Christian desire for disarmament superfluous." The statement is likely to cause

further friction between the Protestant church and the state in East Germany, where military service is regarded as a primary act of So-cialist faith. Those who refuse service are imprisoned.

Before God

Church leaders said young East Germans stood before God over the question of whether they should enter conarmed sections of the army to do their military ser-vice or whether they should refuse military service altogether.

However, the leaders refrained from suggesting a total boycott of military service saying that "Chris-tians may venture military service despite the increased risk of our In response to recent church-

hacked peace movement demonstrations, the East German author-ities recently launched a strident military propoganda campaign aimed at convincing young people of the need to defend peace. The latest and largest East German peace movement demonstrawas organized by the Protes-

young East Germans. **Japanese Airliner Dives** 21,000 Feet for Oxygen

tant church in Dresden last month

and was attended by about 4,000

United Press International TOKYO — A Japan Air Lines DC-10 with 160 persons aboard plunged 21,000 feet (6,500 meters) in a controlled dive to pump oxygen back into its cabin, according to officials. No one was seriously

An airline spokesman said the three-engine jet was flying at 33,000 feet (10,000 meters) Tuesday over northern Japan when an alarm in the cockpit indicated that the cabin pressure system malfunc-tioned. The pilot radioed the To-kyo control tower, which ordered the dive to 12,000 feet (3,600 meters), where the air is not as thin as at higher altitudes.

Church Backs Head of OECD Agrees To Finish 5-Year Term

PARIS - Following several months of unsuccessful efforts to find a successor, Emile van Lenoep has agreed to remain as secretary general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development until his term expires, Sept. 30, 1984, the OECD announced Wednesday.

Mr. Van Lennep, 67. was re-elected to a third five-year term in 1979, hut had agreed to serve only half of it and relinquish the \$75,000-a-year post April 1.

During the last in a series of closed meetings Wednesday, repre-sentatives of OECD's 24-member nations invited Mr. Van Lennep to stay on, and he accepted, according to a brief statement issued by the OECD.

No Changes Expected

No immediate changes were expected in the organization's basically conservative approach to eco-comic policy, OECD sources said.

"With Van Lennep staying on, the upshot is continuity, with the emphasis on lighting inflation and reducing unemployment through investment, primarily in the pri-vate sector," an OECD ambassa-In their discussions, member

governments and their ambassadors had been unable to agree on three European candidates: Helga Steeg, a senior West German trade official; Filippo Maria Pandolfi of Italy, a former treasury and finance minister, and Staffan Burenstam Linder, a former Swed-

ish trade minister. doubt expressed by member gov-ernments about the qualifications of the three candidates, Mr. Van Lennep, a former treasurer general in the Dutch Finance Ministry, gradually emerged as the stroogest contender although he did not seek reappointment, OECD sources

Officials of the Reagan administration, which had supported Miss Steeg, said that they were highly satisfied with Wednesday's decision. "Under the circumstances, Van Lennep was the best choice," a senior U.S. diplomatic official

That view was shared by many other OECD member nations as well as by one of the organization's

Man Dies Avoiding Crash

United Press International NASSAU, Bahamas --- An FBI agent who jumped from a crashing plane Tuesday in an effort to save himself died from injuries in the fall, but his brother and a pilot who stayed on board were rescued from the wreck without a scratch, authorities here said. The plane had developed engine trouble and plunged into the Atlantic Ocean.

outspoken critics, the Trade Union Advisory Comittee, a group of non-Communist labor unions in

the OECD area that has a consult-

ative role with regard to the organ-"We have been critical of OECD's policies for not making unemployment the key priority, but this might not have been the best time to change borses," said Kari Tapiola, general secretary of TUAC. "We sense some shift in his approach to adopting the social dimension of the crisis, and if it materializes, it will be a welcome

development." The shift, according to Mr. Tapiola and OECD sources, was reflected in a speech in Paris last week in which Mr. Van Lennep showed cautious support for more expansionary economic policies among unidentified OECD mem-ber governments. It is believed he

was referring primarily to West
European nations and Japan.
Noting that the economies of
member nations had advanced unevenly since June, 1980, Mr. Van Lennep told the OECD's Business and Industry Advisory Committee that he believed "some of them not all - are at the point where they can consider themselves qualified to advance cautiously ... into sustainable growth patterns." The approach can only work if it included revivals both in consumption and private investment, he added.

Reagan Appeals To Americans on Irish Donations

WASHINGTON - President Reagan asked Americans on Wednesday to stop donating funds to Irish groups associated with vio-lence in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Reagan issued his St. Patrick's Day message after he met Irish Premier Charles Haughey at the White House and entertained him at a luncheon. Mr. Haughey was planning to go to Capitot Hill later in the day to meet several congressmen interested in the Northern Ireland situation.

In his message Wednesday, Mr. Reagan noted that last year, "I called on all Americans to question closely any appeal for finan-cial or other aid from groups involved in the Northern Ireland conflict to ensure that contributions do not end up in the hands of those who perpetuate violence, ei-

ther directly or indirectly."
He added: "Today I renew that request. Continued violence, even by a misguided few, can only frustrate the desire for peace of the overwhelming majority of the en-tire community of Northern Ire-

Growing Soviet Economic Troubles Seen By Some in U.S. as Unusual Policy Lever

Officials See Chance to Press Kremlin for Concessions

By Hedrick Smith New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Evidence is growing that the Soviet Union is caught in a hard-currency squeeze. This has sharpened de-bate within the Reagan administration over how vigorously to apply economic pressure in an attempt to force Moscow to ease the repression in Poland and to slow military spending and overseas operations.

Over the last year, government specialists re-port, Soviet short-term debt to Western banks jumped \$2 billion as Soviet cash reserves in institutions ranging from Deutschebank to Chase Manhattan Bank and Morgan Guaranty Trust fell \$2 billion.

The specialists also calculate that the Soviet trade deficit with the West, widened by huge food imports and falling world oil prices, passed \$5.5 billion last year, double the 1980 deficit.

Under those pressures, the Kremlin has felt compelled to sell an estimated 300 tons of gold, worth about \$3.5 billion, over the last six months. Soviet trading companies have also asked Western and Japanese companies to postpone collection of about \$1 billion in short-term debt.

Economic Leverage Seen

Moscow's problems have encouraged some administration policy-makers, centered in the Defense Department and the CIA, to believe that the West now has unusual economic leverage to influence Soviet policies.

The policy-makers view the situation in Po-

land not so much as the focus of policy as an opportunity to marshal support in Western Europe and Japan for an ambitious campaign to press the Kremlin not only to make concessions in Poland, but to make some hard choices on how to use its own resources and perhaps

alter Soviet foreign and defense policies.
"Two things have been mixed up," said a senior Defense Department official, who asked not to be quoted by name. "One is the Polish sanctions. The other is a longer-term strategy to ensure the West does not become the source of aid and support for the Soviets to go on spending 13 to 15 percent of gross national product on defense. I think it's a benefit to the West to elevate the guns-versus-butter argument in the Soviet political hierarchy."

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More concretely, Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy, urged U.S. banks on March 12 not to give Moscow credit for grain purchases, "Requiring them to pay hard cash will work to limit their ability to maintain the military expansion program they have under

Another camp, centered in the State Department and Treasury Department, contends that the Soviet economy is too large, too nearly self-sufficient and too accustomed to belttightening in times of stress for the Kremlin to be pressed into concessions on its vital inter-

ests or main lines of policy.

This group contends that for all its obvious cash-flow problems, Moscow has well over \$30 billion in gold reserves and hard-currency de-posits in the West, more than enough to pay officials also recall that Moscow resisted similar Western pressures in the early postwar period, and also recovered from a considerably worse foreign exchange problem in the mid-

'Part of a Strategy'

"Hard" generally refers to those currencies freely convertible among themselves, such as the dollar or the French franc; "soft" currencies such as the ruble are not generally con-

The Soviet financial position has deteriorated sharply — but from a very strong base," a State Department official asserted. "What they're doing now is part of a strategy of sell-ing short and buying big to keep flexibility for later on. Don't confuse the idea of their scrambling around because everything has fallen apart,' with 'scrambling around to get all they can now because they are anticipating an American policy of a credit crunch."

By selling short, the Soviet Union can keep more of its resources for use in its domestic economy, and by buying big, it can build up a cushion of resources

"There's a big difference between the difficulties the Soviets have, and bringing the Soviet economy to its knees," added another civilian policy-maker. "Economies that big don't collapse. The Soviet economy just sha on. They're used to bottlenecks. They don't run their economy well in normal times. Now, they'll just run it less well. But they can pull in horns a lot more if they get into a really tight foreign debt bind."

Moscow's Achilles Heel

The two groups generally agree, however, that East Europe, especially Poland, is the eco-nomic Achilles' heel for Moscow. They reason that even if Moscow can meet its own needs, it will not be able to cope simultaneously with the growing credit squeeze on Poland, Romania and other East European countries. If that persists, as expected, most policy-makers believe, Moscow will eventually have

to permit some liberalization in Poland and perhaps elsewhere. The problem for the West in applying economic pressures there, U.S. bankers say, is that the West itself can be hurt

Forcing a Polish default on Western loans is a "very bad strategy," said Leif Olsen, chairman of the economic policy committee at Citibank. "It would have repercussions for the West as much as it would for the Soviet. And I'm not at all sure that it heightens the pressure on the Soviet."

These are some of the indications of Moscow's cash-flow problems cited by government and other experts:

• An increase in the Soviet Union's short-term debt last year to \$15 billion from \$13

· A drop in the level of Soviet hard-currency reserves in Western banks from \$8.3 billion at the end of 1980 to \$4.5 billion last Sept. 30 and an estimated \$6 billion at year's end.

persistence on the pipeline, contend that this • The requests to West German and Japawould leave Moscow with what one official

nese trading companies to permit delayed re-payment of about \$1 billion in short-term

 Moscow's purchase of 2.35 million metric tons of grain from Australia and the United States last month on 90-day to 180-day credits instead of the usual cash payment, but then reportedly being turned down on Friday by 90 U.S. banks when it sought more 180-day cred-

· An increase in the commodity trade deficit with hard-currency countries from \$2.5 bil-lion in 1980 to an estimated \$5.4 billion to \$6 billion last year.

Major Reason for Deficits

"The Soviet economy is in terrible shape," commented Marshal Goldman, professor of economics at Wellesley College. "The Soviet cash-flow problem is an external manifestation of internal problems. Their grain problem is not just a theoretical exercise: It costs hard

The major reason for the trade deficits was a big jump in Soviet food imports caused by the third consecutive bad grain harvest. These imports jumped from about \$9 billion in 1980 to \$12 billion to \$14 billion last year, a bit more than half of that grain and most of the remain-

der meat and sugar.

The Polish crisis added a complication: Western experts estimate that the Soviet Union had to underwrite something close to \$1 billion for Polish imports from the hard-cur-

The financial situation forces the Soviets to think long and hard about the added costs of the Polish repression.

rency area, not to mention indirect subsidies of Poland's trade with other Communist coun-

In one respect, Mr. Goldman asserted, the "Soviets were victims of the capitalist business cycle," the downturn in Western economies that contributed to falling world prices for some of its best exports — gold, metals and oil.

Jan Vanous, sculor economist at Wharton

Econometrics Forecasting Associates in Washington, estimates that Soviet exports of oil to the West, which account for roughly half the exports that bring in hard currency, earned \$17.2 billion in 1981, down about \$400 million

But the loss of energy earnings was partly offset by increased sales of gold and raw materials and strong arms sales to countries such as Libya, Iraq, Algeria and Syria, which paid an estimated \$4.6 billion cash in hard currencies last year, according to Mr. Vanous and govern-

This year, if oil prices fall to \$30 a barrel, the Russians are going to take a real beating in their foreign trade performance." Mr. Vanous said. "It will be quite dismal. They'll be forced to sell more gold - perhaps 450 tons. That would be very high indeed."

Moscow's most worrisome time came in the first half of last year, after heavy grain pur-chases. By June 30, Soviet hard-currency reserves in the West had declined to \$3.6 billion, a very low figure. But Moscow recouped in the early autumn and even more so in the final quarter of 1981, when export trade is normally strongest.

"There's a pattern to Soviet trade," a State Department official commented. "They buy grain in April-May-June, and that makes them look weak at midyear. And they sell oil in the

fall, and that makes them look stronger.

They're facing another crunch this summer because these new short-term credits will come due and because of a new wave of grain pur-chases that they will have to make," the offi-cial went on. "So the situation has gotten worse, but it's not critical. Far from it."

Moscow Manages Debt

Despite an overall debt to the West of about \$20 billion and debt-service payments last year of \$2.5 billion, Moscow still has what government specialists regard as a strong credit rating. Its debt is "peanuts" in relation to its \$1.5 trillion economy, a specialist said, and debt service is equivalent to only about 12 percent of its annual trade in hard currencies, a lower ratio than in Canada, for example.

Referring to the trading companies' request to their repayments of short-term credits from suppliers, Mr. Vanous said: "Haggling over little deals here and there is not the usual Russian way. But the Russians still remain a tor credit risk. It's the future ability to repay that counts, and the Soviets are sitting on a mountain of national resources for export.

They could afford to settle all their debts right now," he went on echoing a view of half a dozen government specialists who asked to

remain anonymous.

In addition to \$6 billion in hard-currency deposits in the West, government specialists estimate, Moscow has some deposits in Eastern Europe and Arab countries, plus a gold reserve of 1,800 tons that is worth \$20 billion to \$25 billion, depending on fluctuating gold prices. (Wharton experts put the gold reserve at 2,250 tons.) Annual Soviet gold production is estimated at 300 tons worth \$3 billion to \$3.5 billion.

Moreover, Western Europe's dependency on East-West trade enabled Moscow as recently as last wonth to obtain credits totaling \$900 million from France, Austria and Sweden, on top of major credits from West Germany for the controversial pipeline that is to bring Soviet natural gas to Western Europe.

Some U.S. officials contend that West German banks have extended Moscow roughly \$6 billion in credits for the pipeline, but that actually only \$4 billion will be needed by the Russians to purchase West German-made equip-

High Pentagon officials, irked by Bonn's

termed a "\$2 billion hard-currency float that will help the Soviets see through this period of hard-currency shortages."

"From a purely financial point of view, given the shakiness of the Soviet economy, the massive problems of the Warsaw Pact and reports that the Soviets are requesting delays in repayment of existing loans, I am not sure it is a good business practice to lend to the Soviets," asserted Mr. Ikle. "f do not see how such

loans can be in the national interest." Although the various factions of the administration have agreed to urge other Western nations to restrict credit to Moscow and Warsaw while the Polish repression continues, the namral gas pipeline has become the centerpiece of what some U.S. officials in private call a strat-

egy of economie warfare. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has led the internal bartle against the pipeline, supported by William J. Casey, the director of central intelligence. They have been frustrated by the refusal of Western European nations to cancel the project and thus deny the Soviet Union the \$8 billion in annual hard-currency earnings the pipeline could deliver later this

'Arming Both Sides'

"We do not have the power to stop them,"
Mr. Weinberger told a Senate committee early
this month. "We can only argue with them."
But denying or reducing Moscow's hard-currency earnings in any significant way, this
group believes, would curtail Soviet ability to
buy computers, microelectronics and other
modern industrial goods from the West to develop a military-industrial complex.

"It will inhibit the rate of development and
the canabilities of their weapons systems." a

the capabilities of their weapons systems," a Pentagon official contended. "And it will in-hibit their overseas operations wherever they have hard-currency costs - Cubans in Africa, Soviets in South Yemen and possibly Central America, the Arab world, Africa, With our trade, we in the West are in the absurd position of arming both sides."

Even without blocking the pipeline, some Pentagon officials want to delay it to try to disrupt Soviet internal development.

"We can't prevent the delivery of Soviet nat-ural gas to Western Europe," a Pentagon poli-cy-maker conceded, "but we can force a reallo-cation of the Soviet five-year energy plan — with profound implications for the Soviet

According to this line of reasoning, the Russians could build the export pipeline even if critical Western components were withheld, by diverting resources from one of five domestic lines already planned for construction in 1981-85. This would be slower and more costly, and could curtail the internal flow of energy to Soviet industry. And the Pentagon officials argue that the sluggish performance of the Soviet economy makes it particularly vulnerable.

Many officials at the State, Treasury and Commerce departments disagree with that approach. They say it is impractical because, as Mr. Weinberger conceded, the West Europeans are too far along with the project to give it up, and thus Moscow cannot be denied the eventual hard-currency earnings.

Most fundamentally, they contend it is im-possible to disrupt the general flow of East-West trade without having adverse effects on Western European economies, noting that West Germany, France and other nations will benefit from receiving the gas and from the jobs created by manufacturing the pipeline Moreover, U.S. intelligence officials esti-

mate that Moscow has sufficient earnings to meet the high-priority needs of its military establishment and that past practice demonstrates that military spending is the last sector

to feel any belt-tightening.
"It's highly unlikely that they would make any decisions affecting their vital security interests because of economic pressures," a poli cy-maker said. Another specialist added, "We have no evidence that defense spending is going to grow at anything less than the 4 or 5 percent of the past few years." Government specialists report the Soviet

leadership has already begun cutting back on

'There's a big difference between the difficulties the Soviets have and bringing the Soviet economy to its knees. Economies that big don't collapse.

internal economic investment, scaling back its original target of 12 percent to 15 percent growth in the first half of the 1980s to 10.4 percent. This means slower growth in an economy chronically plagued by overcentralized management, labor shortages and productivity problems.

Both government specialists and academics such as Mr. Goldman, author of the forthcoming book "The Soviet System: Failure of the Stalinist Model," report that Soviet economic growth last year was sluggish, probably under 2 percent, as it had been in the previous two

Not only have the farm harvests been bad, Mr. Goldman said, but "things the Soviets were considered good at — steel production, coal couput, automobile production — are at a standstill."

"The figures for January, 1982, production are below those for last year," he went on "Practically everything is lower except natural gas. That amounts to a recession, and the Soviets aren't used to that"

Western specialists say Moscow is not taking chances on cutting back food imports, despite its foreign-currency squeeze. For although the Soviet population is much more passive politically than the Polisb people, food shortages have caused some temporary and scattered work stoppages in the Soviet Union. Mr. Goldman has cited 10 to 15 such incidents in the last 18 months in such places as Togliat-ii, the Donetsk coal mines, Kiev, Ordzhonikidze and Talling

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For all those difficulties, however, experienced Soviet-watchers such as Mr. Goldman are skeptical that the Soviet economy can be pressed to the point of collapse from outside. "The Russians have this ability to endure and suffer, particularly when it's made to look as though all the problems come from outside," he said. "They rally round the flag. The Soviet leadership is good at getting them to make sacrifices to combat what they portray as an external threat."

Burdens of Eastern Europe

"I don't know that you can push the Soviets to the wall that easily with financial pressures," commented Rimmer de Vries, international economist and senior vice president of Morgan Guaranty Bank. "The Soviets don't like to be cornered by financial issues or to change political policies because of financial

Where Moscow seems most vulnerable, however, is in East Europe, which faces even more severe credit problems than the Soviet Union. "With the Soviet economy standing alone, there is very little we can do," Mr. Vanous said. "But if we lump in Eastern Europe,

the picture changes dramatically."

The net debt of Eastern Europe to the West is \$58 billion, roughly four times the net debt of the Soviet Union, even though the East European economies lumped together are less than half the size of the Soviet economy.

The Soviet economy is strong enough, by Mr. Vanous' estimate, to provide a hidden ruble subsidy worth \$20 billion to East Enrope, either in the form of trade surphises or discounted prices for vital oil and gas supplies. For example, government officials believe, the ruble subsidy to Poland's trade last year was worth \$4 billion, because Moscow exported to Poland close to \$6 billion worth of goods but got back less than \$2 billion worth.

The most significant element of the subsidy is the annual export of about 80 million tons of oil to East Europe at bargain prices estimated variously at one-half to one-third of world market prices.

The Kremlin has informed most East European leaders that their oil supplies from the Soviet Union will be cut 10 percent this year, to give Poland an extra 3 million tons and to permit Moscow to sell the other 5 million tons for hard currencies

The problem is that East European economies are so hard-pressed financially that they will find it hard to compensate by buying oil on the world market. Eventually, specialists here believe, East European leaders will talk Moscow out of the full 10 percent reduction. The Soviets cannot afford to create an eco-

nomic crisis in Eastern Europe, as they learned in Poland," Mr. Vanous observed. "They can squeeze a little bit more, but not much. A credit crunch is already in motion on Eastern Europe. If it continues, we will see a severe economic crisis hy mid-1983 in most of the East European countries." d is the most

so much trouble last year mustering \$3 billion to pay interest on debts to the West and another \$2.2 billion to pay for hard-currency food imports that it had to ask the West to roll over its debt, and Poland still needed \$1 billion or more in hard currency loans from Moscow, according to U.S. specialists. Poland has just made its interest payments that were due in

With the suspension of selected Western aid, including last year's \$750 million on easy credit terms for U.S. food shipments, Poland faces

even tighter straits this year.
"The financial situation forces the Soviets to think long and hard about the added costs of the Polish repression," a U.S. policy-maker

But, another knowledgeable official count-The idea of the Soviets assuming the Polish debt burden doesn't make sense: It's just too large for them. Besides, it's money owed to the West, and Western institutions have a stake in keeping Poland alive. The way the Soviets look at it is, the more we do for the Poles, the more we bail out the West. Why should we do that?"

The Peutagon-led faction vigorously advo-cates letting Poland fall formally into default on its loans, calculating that this will disrupt East-West trade and financial relations gener-

ally.

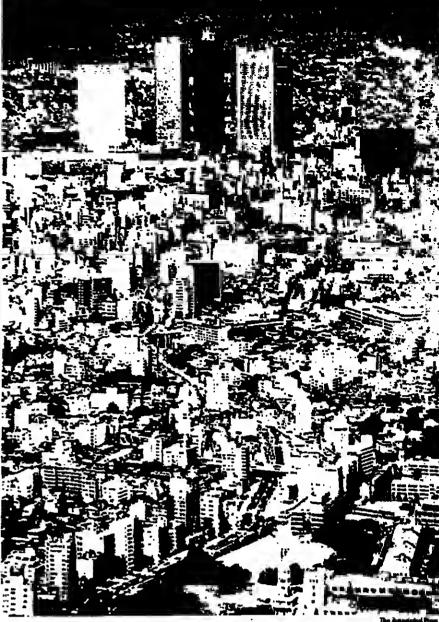
But American bankers such as Mr. Olsen and Mr. de Vries, as well as State, Commerce and Treasury department officials, have opposed this. Their argument is that it will not only jeopardize the chances for ultimate repayment to U.S. banks, but cause a dangerous rift with West Europe, to which East-West trade is

critical point is the domino effect, Mr. de Vries observed. Because of Poland, all the Western banks are becoming more reluctant to give new credit to Eastern Europe. Politics and banking are getting entangled. It's not just Poland — it's the whole shebane."

Moreover, as Mr. Goldman and other longtime students of the Soviet Union note, a clear-cut halt in Western trade and credits would make it easier for the Kremlin to rally the Soviet people to make sacrifices and protect vital policies. It would put the greatest economie and financial burden on East Eu-

Some government officials and outside specialists contend that it would be more effective merely to continue the current, less-dramatic approach in which Western banks, worried about collecting on their past loans, gradually restrict the flow of new credits to East Europe and slowly tighten the squeeze. The object would be to prod the Polish leaders, and perhaps others, to get Moscow to permit political and economic liberalization in East Europe in return for Western financial help.

"If the Soviets want badly to cut back the cost of empire, they need more efficient economies in Eastern Europe," Mr. Vanous said, echoing a theme of the State-Treasury group. That means economic decentralization and political liberalization."



Buildings stretch as far as the eye can see in Tokyo.

Despite Prosperity, Japanese Complain Of Housing Crunch

By Tracy Dahlby Washington Post Service

OKYO - At the elbow bend of the Sum-I ida, the river that flows through Tokyo's eastern flank, lies a neighborhood called "The Garden of a Hundred Flowers" where Sadamitsu Ishii lives with his wife and

two teen-age sons. Mr. Ishii, a history buff, says that in the days of the country's Samurai rulers the area was the haunt of some of Japan's most celebrated men of letters. It was also one of the where the warrior elite and rich townsmen thronged the teahouses to revel in the com-

pany of courtesan geishas. Today, a little over a century later, the charm of that bygone era has vanished and Ishii's neighborhood is a warren of overcrowded, tawdry apartment blocks and ramshackle houses that may fit more the foreign. visitor's image of a slum district in a large American city than the capital of this eco-nomic superpower of 117 million people.

Quality of Life

Today, in a country where the overall quality of life is among the world's highest, the average family of four lives in only three rooms, covering an area of roughly 700

square feet The housing crunch has touched off an outcry among a growing number of Japanese who complain that the government has in the postwar period pursued policies that have pumped the country's rapidly accumulating wealth into the expansion and upgrading of industry at the expense of better homes.

Meanwhile, critics in the United States and Western Europe have charged that Japan has piled up devastating surpluses with its major trading partners while its leader-ship has allowed most Japanese to live in what even the Japanese now self-mockingly refer to as "rabbit butches."

Japanese in the densely populated urban centers put up with housing conditions that are among the worst in the industrialized

Viewed from the outside," said Mr. Ishii, 45, whose yearly income of \$18,000 qualifies him as a member of Japan's burgeoning mid-dle class, "Japan is an economic giant, But if you look at family budgets and housing con-

ditions, many people are just getting by. Postwar Dream

The Japanese have scrimped and saved to pursue the postwar dream of owning their own homes. At only about 81/2 percent, commercial mortgage rates here are almost ridiculously low compared to those in the United States. But the dream has become an increasingly impossible one in the face of skyrocketing land and construction costs that

have nearly quadrupled over the past decade. In Tokyo, by most standards the world's most expensive city, buying a home remains an outrageously expensive proposition. A square foot of land in one of the city's bustling commercial districts may sell for \$1,500 and a small, cheaply built home in the sub-urbs cost upward of \$160,000, or nearly eight times the average worker's yearly earnings. A modest. Western-style home that approach U.S. suburban standards may cost \$750,000

or more. In the face of strong and mounting trade complaints, editorials in the Japanese press have recently suggested that the government embark on a belated program to spend significantly more official funds to enhance

housing and public recreational facilioes. In theory at least, this would help boost Japan's slumping domestic economy and relieve some of the pressure on exports as the major prop for business activity here. Hampered by huge budgetary deficits, however, Tokyo has committed itself to a new fiscal austerity drive and has resisted pressure to expand government-sponsored bousing subsidies.

Last year, a decline in workers' real incomes and escalating construction costs resulted in only 1.2 million new bousing starts,

the lowest in nearly 15 years. Naoki Nagao, an executive at Toku Real Estate Co., illustrated the door outlook in the industry here by pointing to the 20,000 newly built con-dominium apartments in Tokyo alone which are now vacant, he said, largely because no

one can afford to buy them. In Japan, a string of volcanic islands with a relatively small land area, living space has always been tight because of the rugged mountains and rocky terrain that make only about a quarter of the country fit for human

In recent years, the government has stepped in to free more land for residential use in such swarming cities as Tokyo by rezoning urban areas to encourage the relocation of factories and farm plots beyond city. limits. These efforts have met with only limited success, however, because, Mr. Nagao explained, "landowners don't want to sell their property when they think the value will

only climb in the future." Another recent survey indicates that nearly two-thirds of all Japanese households now own their homes. But as the costs have soared, many younger Japanese have given up on putting money aside to buy homes. Instead, they have begun to fritter away an

increasingly larger portion of the country's traditionally high rate of savings on clothes, cars, entertainment and travel.

Step into Mr. Ishii's manshon, or "mansion", as the Japanese euphemistically refer to the typical steel-and-concrete apartment building here, and you will find three tiny rooms, covering an area 18 feet by 18 feet.

Cramped Quarters

In an alcove near the entrance is a narrow kitchen counter with a two-burner hotplate where Mrs. Ishii does the cooking for her family of four. There is a color television, a miniature washing machine and refrigerator and a bost of other high-quality Japanese consumer gadgets crammed into the apart-ment that gives it the appearance of cramped

living quarters on a space station.

There is no central heating or air conditioning and no closet space to speak of. Now that her two teen-age sons are getting bigger,

Mrs. Ishii said, "I get the feeling that we're constantly bumping into each other."

Mr. Ishii, who rents the apartment for a little more than \$300 a month, said, "We've already given up on owning our own home. Even if we could buy a new condominium it would cost at least \$100,000 and we'd only have one more room. Who wants to buy a hunk of concrete anyway?"

Mr. Ishii considers himself lucky, though because it takes him only five minutes to walk to work, an almost unbeard-of luxury in a city where the average one-way commuting time on the highly efficient train and subway network is more than an hour.

Last year. Takashi Akino, 39, moved his family of four into a new \$120,000, two-story house he had built in a booming bedroom community a 90-minute train ride from central Tokyo. Spacious by Japanese standards. the house has a floor space of 1,500 square feet with three small bedrooms upstairs, a living-dining area and a tatami-mat room

downstairs and a small garden.

Domestic Dilemma Yoko, Mr. Akino's wife, said, "building a house was our biggest dream and we never thought we could afford it at our age," They were able to manage it, she said, because her

bushand, a bank employee, qualified for a nearly interest-free loan from his employer. Domestie dilemmas are common in Japan's increasingly mobile society, where the strong traditions of the family have begun to break down.

"These days," Mr. Ishii explained, "people are often driven beyond their means to strive for better housing and, in many cases, it's the kids who suffer." because some parents are forced to hold down jobs that keep them both out of the home a large part of the day. Like a growing number of their contemporaries. Mr. Ishii suid, "we've decided we're not going to do that."

Herald Tribune

Procter & Gamble to Buy Pharmaceutical Unit

From Agency Dispatches
CINCINNATI — Procter & Gamble said Wednesday that it has agreed to acquire the pharmaceutical unit of Morton-Norwich Products for \$371 million. The transaction is subject to regulatory approvals. The unit, Norwich-Eaton Pharmacenocals, produces and sells over-

The unit, Norwich-Eaton Pharmaceuocals, produces and sells overthe-counter medications, prescription drugs and other drug products
sold primarily to hospitals. The business had total profit of \$22 million
on sales of \$216 million for the fiscal year ending last June 30.

Procter & Gamble, a leading maker of soaps, detergents and household paper products, said that it did not plan any immediate changes in
the operations of Norwich-Eaton, but added that the acquisition will
provide the company with "an entry into categories of growing business
in which we do not currently compete." in which we do oot currently compete."

Boeing Shelves Retrofitting Option to Airlines Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Boeing has shelved a plan to offer airlines the option of retrofitting their 727 aircraft instead of buying new-generation aircraft, according to H.C. Munson, vice president of strategic planning for Boeing Commercial Airplane.

American Airlines and others had expressed some interest in Boeing replacing the engines and cockpits of older 727s, considered the workhorse of the industry, with new-generation engines and new cockpits with the latest avionics equipment. But Mr. Munson said newsday that the company's studies had determined the project is not feasible.

The airlines currently do not have the profits necessary to make commitments on ventures that would entail significant development costs such as the retrofitting project, he said, adding that if profits return to the industry, airlines likely would choose instead to order Boeing's new line of aircraft, the 757 and 767.

Texas Instruments Lays Off 3% of Workforce The Associated Press

DALLAS — Texas Instruments, citing a slump in sales of computer components, on Wednesday laid off 2,700 workers, or about 3 percent of its worldwide workforce.

The company said the cuts primarily affect its semiconductor and distributed computing operations, both of which have experienced soft

market conditions and excess capacity for most of 1981.

Texas Instruments said it had hoped that selective use of short-term measures such as short work weeks would be adequate, but the continued weakness in U.S. and European economic activity made the job cuts

Schering Says Group Profit Increased in 1981

WEST BERLIN - Schering group profit in 1981 will show a rise on 1980 and parent company net profit in 1981 will be similar to that recorded in 1980, the West Germany chemical and pharmaceutical company said Wednesday.

It said group turnover rose 19 percent to 3.83 billion Deutsche marks in 1981 from 1980. Parent company domestic turnover rose 0.5 percent to 597 million DM but showed a real volume fall of 3 percent, it said. World group oet profit was 77.7 million Deutsche marks in 1980 while parent company oet profit was 72.8 million DM.
Schering said results were positive in most countries in 1981, though

there were losses in the U.S. sector because of high interest rates and the general economic climate. Parent company export sales rose 17.4 percent to 1.13 billion DM, it said.

Wienerwald Chain to Sell Franchises

The Associated Press MUNICH - Two-thirds of the worldwide chain of some 1,550 Wienerwald restaurants will be sold as franchises in an attempt to improve the liquidity of the Wienerwald Group, Kurt Lichtenstein, the company's

finance manager, said Wednesday.

He said the oeed for casb arose after two bank creditors had demanded repayment of some \$1.25 million in debt. He said the banks' action was "to be seen as a cormal business transaction." In the last three years, the group, controlled by the Swiss-based Wienerwald Holding, borrowed almost \$110 million from 24 West German and Swiss banks to finance

ry use of 2.3 percent. It had initially reported a 2.5 percent drop. Earlier, Friedrich Jahn, the head and founder of the Wienerwald long as other banks did not call in their debts. In 1981, the Wienerwald Group, which also owns the Tourotel hotel chain and a travel agency, fineries dropping to just below 70 percent, the lowest point since the Fed began to document operating rates in 1948, a symptom of the

French, Belgian Francs Fall On Rumors of Realignment

Reuters

However, dealers said the potential of U.S. interest rates to decline troubled by rumors of a devalua-tion within the European Mone-unlikely to suffer dramatically. tary System, fell sharply Wednesday against the dollar and the pound, dealers said. The Belgian franc, another cur-

rency rumored to be in line for a downward shift within the EMS, also closed weaker at 44,315 to the dollar against 44.145 Tuesday. The currency is also affected by strikes and industrial unrest in Belgium, the dealers noted.

Dealers in Brussels said they thought Belgium's National Bank had intervened during the day to support the franc. In the week ended last Monday, the National Bank spent nine billion francs in supporting the Belgian currency in the first major intervention sin an 8.5-percent devaluation of the franc Feb. 22.

Meanwhile, the dollar recovered from the day's lows in London after a lively afternoon's trading, dealers said.

French Raise Rates

The French franc fell to 6.1375 against the dollar from 6.1225 Tuesday and to 11.0950 to the pound from 11.0480 amid continned speculation of an EMS

According to rumors, the realignment would involve a revaluation of the Deutsche mark and the guilder against the French frane and a downward adjustment of the Belgian franc and other currencies, dealers have said.

in response to the weakness of the French franc of the foreign exchange market. French authorities short term interest rates, with overnight funds raising Wednesday morning to a six-week high of 15 percent from 14½ per-ceot after the seven-day rate had been boosted to 15 percent Tues-

As the expectation of a cut firmed, rates for call money touched 9.85 percent in quiet trad-Dealers in Paris said that the ing Wednesday, off from about 9.95 Tuesday and just over 10 percent late last week, though they ended the session back at 9.95 per-Bank of France may have sold as much as 100 million Duetsche marks as the West German currency was fixed at midday at a new high against the franc of 258.25 francs per 100, dealers said. Tuesday's fixing was 257.40 and Wednesday's opening rate was

The dollar finished generally easier on balance in London — a trend that continued at the midsession in New York — after Euro-dollar deposit rates showed an easier trend after U.S. markets opened, while fed fund rates were also slightly lower. Eurodollar deposit rates finished about % point lower on the day, with most of the decline coming in the afternoon

This was illustrated by its swift recovery in the late trading. The dollar closed at 2.3715 Deutsche marks, after trading down to 2.3670 in the afternoon.

By Donald Nordberg

FRANKFURT - The recent

decline in oil prices and the conse-quent relief in inflacionary pres-sures have created a climate for a

further near-term decline in offi-

cial West German interest rates, commercial bank economists said

Such a move could, for a while, take some of the pressure off other

But the persistent strength of the

dollar and the renewed firmness of U.S. interest rates has kept alive at

least some doubts as to whether

the Bundesbank will cut its special Lombard rate as early as Thursday, when the Bundeshank council

meets, they said.

Opinion in the financial markets

and among economists is still di-

vided, though tending now to fa-vor of a cut. A senior foreign ex-change dealer said it is likely a cut

of at least a half percentage point from the current 10-percent rate will be made Thursday while a cut

of a full point is clearly possible.

In the money market, banks

have also been careful not to build

reserve asset levels too high, but dealers said this is more a precau-

tion than any certain feeling that a

Wholesale Volume Off

By 6% in W. Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany

month. In value terms, turnover rose in January by 2 billion Deutsche marks, or 4 percent.

West German wholesale turn-

reduccion will come.

tary System.

By Thomas B. Edsall Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Electric, which had pre-tax earnings of \$2.66 billion in 1981, capitalized so successfully on the bill Congress passed last year letting corpo-rations huy and sell tax breaks that h will get a net tax refund of \$90 million to \$100

million from the federal government.

A second highly profitable company that bought up tax breaks last year, Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco), which had a pre-tax income of \$3.46 hillion, was able to reduce its federal liability by \$159 million through tax "leasing," although the oil company still paid several hundred million dollars in federal several several several hundred million dollars in federal several several

These figures emerged from annual reports for 1981 that are just being released and from interviews with company officials. GE and Amoco are generally believed to have been among the most active companies buying up tax breaks. They bought the credits and depreciation write-offs from such companies as Chrysler, Pan American, Cleveland Electric, Commonwealth Edison and Phelps Dodge.

Subsidiary Purchases

The benefit was most dramatic in the case of GE, which went from \$426 million in tax payments in 1979 and \$330 million in 1980

to its refund in 1981.
The company was able to achieve a negaove tax situation largely through the pur-chase of tax credits and depreciation writeoffs by a subsidiary, General Electric Credit Corp. GECC bought tax breaks from at least nine companies and utilities through

Factory Use

Rose in U.S.

In February

From Agency Dispatches
WASHINGTON — U.S. factory

operating rates went up in Febru-

ary by 1.2 percentage points to 71.8 percent, the first improvement since July, the Federal Reserve

The news was basically in line

with the board's Tuesday report that February industrial produc-tion levels rose 1.6 percent for U.S.

industry as a whole and 1.8 per-

With manufacturers turning out

more goods last month than in January, it stood to reason that

they would have been using more

Most private analysts said the

improvement did oot signal an end

because of the severe effect January weather had on deliveries and

the recession but was expected

The Fed revised its figures for

February's figures showed oil re-

abundant supplies of gasoline and

Despite a 3.5 percentage point gain, the auto industry's operating rate remained below 50 percent,

The nation's factory operating

rate first dipped under the low point of the 1980 recession in No-

vember but is still slightly above the 69 percent rate reached during

the 1975 recession. In 1973, the op-erating rate reached a high of 88

cent as the first quarterly tax pay-ments began to drain liquidity

However, one economist argued

that opinion inside the Bundes-

bank is still strongly divided about the rate cut's timing for achieving

the central bank's goal of a gradual

relaxation of policy. But, he added, the monetary "doves" are gradual-

The "doves" are worried about

taking steps that would hurt inter-national confidence in the Deutsche mark, and in this con-

text, the rise this week in the rate

for federal funds in the United

States is disturbing, he said.

A cut in special Lombard rate,

or even its elimination and the re-turn of "normal" Lombard at the

old 9-percent rate, seems highly

likely some time in the oext few weeks, the bankers said.

The oil price cuts, both official

and unofficial, spell a further cut

in the West German inflation, as

long as the dollar-mark rate holds

generally steady. Furthermore, consumption of oil products con-

tinues to show a marked decline,

ly gaining the ascendancy.

West Germany Expected to Cut Its Rates

from the market.

the Fed said.

January to show a decline in facto-

of their production capacity.

Board reported Wednesday.

cent for manufacturing.

Dole Repeats Pledge to Repeal or Restrict Provisions Allowing 'Leasing Bonanzas'

Mr. Levitt said that a bi-partisan compromise restraining growth of

the deficits had to be reached be-

fore June or July to prevent further

deterioration in economic condi-

He expressed a fear that Mr. Reagan had become "wedded to a particular program" and that Mr.

Reagan "made a mistake, last fall, in following the extreme treatment prescribed by the supply-siders

federal budget deficits will oot pre-

vent significant declines in interest

rates or abort an impending eco-

et-balancers."

current high levels.

WASHINGTON - The chairman of the Senate Finance Committee reaffirmed Tuesday a commitment to repeal or to restrict the corporate tax leasing provisions of the 1981 tax bill as another profitable company, International Paper, disclosed that it sold tax breaks last year for more than \$100 million.

Seo. Robert J. Dole of Kansas, angered that General Electric was effectively able to wipe out its 1981 tax liability and collect a net refund of between \$90 million and \$100 million, said:

"I am afraid the General Electric windfall is only the tip of the leasing ice-berg. Uodouhtedly, as annual reports are

leases on about \$1.4 billion worth of equip-

The 1981 tax bill allowed companies to buy and sell tax breaks through leases; a company "leases" a piece of machinery and acquires the tax breaks associated with its cost. The provision was sold to Congress as a benefit for weaker companies. It has be-come controversial because profitable companies, such as Occidental Petroleum, are also selling their unneeded tax breaks.

On the surface, the GE report indicates the company was preparing to pay \$529 million in federal taxes for 1981. In the more

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the

New York Stock Exchange drifted

lower in listless trading Wednes-

day as investors continued to wor-

ry about the outlook for interest

rates and the economy.

The Dow Jones industrial aver-

age moved in a very narrow range all day and closed off 2.48 points

at 795.85. Declines led advances,

around 780 to 660, and volume slipped to 48.9 million shares from

50.53 million shares Tuesday.

Michael Metz of Oppenheimer

& Co, said investors are holding

back from the market until they

get some clear signal on whether some attempt will be made to hold

down the size of the federal budget

President Reagan still has oot indicated whether he will compro-

mise with Congress on his pro-

posed budget deficits, which could

abort economic recovery by push-

Mr. Metz said investors are con-

On Tuesday, Salomon Brothers economist Henry Kaufman added

to the pessimism on Wall Street

when he projected a 1983 deficit of \$135 billion, compared with Whim House estimates of \$96.4 billion.

He also said the budget uncertain-

ty will be "very dangerous" to the economy and warned the adminis-

tration's deficits could block re-

In another sign of eroding busi-ness support for the Reagan ad-

ministration, American Stock Ex-

change president Arthur Levitt, Jr. bluntly warned oo Wednesday that

President Mr. Reagan most alter his original economie program so as to reduce crippling deficits and

save the country from "colossal

argue that oil price declines have been offset by rises in gas prices, which normally follow oil prices, but only with a distinct time lag-an economist said. Even so, he

continued, two local gas authorities have already notified customers of a gas price cut and others
are likely to follow, giving the Bundesbank "doves" another argument for lower interest rates.

Bundeshank President Karl

Otto Pöhl told West German jour-

nalists after his talks with U.S.

monetary officials last week that he expects U.S. interest rates to de-

cline soon. If his impression is cor-

rect, the main argument against cutting West German rates would

The risk would then come only in the short term, where the Deutsche mark could decline to

2.40 in the dollar, the bottom of

what the economists see as the "ac-

ceptable" trading range for the

But the markets are gradually

perceiving the improvement in the fundamentals of the West German

economy, not least the moderate

fall away, the economists said.

cerned that the very large deficits projected for the oext few years will add to inflationary pressures and keep interest rates high.

ing interest rates even higher.

deficit,

senefits for what appears to be about \$130 million, although that figure is below what many say have been market prices, and it may be that the company will get additional money in the future. detailed notes, however, the company said that the credit company subsidiary produced "provisions for taxes recoverable" of \$633 million for 1981.

made public, many other leasing bonan-

2as will come bobbing to the surface. In my view, Congress has a responsibility to

terminate this form of corporate wel-Internacional Paper, in its annual re-

port, said it sold tax henefits on \$548 million in property, plant and equipment in December, 1981.

The company, which had net earnings of \$525 million but got a federal income tax refund of \$43.1 million, sold the tax

This \$633 million, about one-third of which resulted from buying tax benefits, was used both to reduce the 1981 tax hability and to get a refund on the prior year's taxes, according to John F. McCoy, the

company's tax manager.

Although GE did oot spell out the process, Mr. McCoy said that federal law restricts the use of investment tax credits, the major first-year benefits from tax sales, so

stocks.

that a company can only eliminate 80 per-cent of its federal liability by this means.

As a result, he said, the company had to pay 1981 taxes of between \$50 million and \$60 million — he would ool provide precise details — but then, by virtue of the same leases, it was able to collect a refund on past years of about \$150 million, for a net gain of \$90 million to \$100 million.

Mr. McCov coted that "even though we have reduced our 1981 liability and have generated credits. "GE's benefit was oot the full amount of the tax savings because it had to pay out significant amounts of cash in buy the tax breaks. Standard Oil of Indiana said directly in

its annual report that "income tax expense for 1981 has been reduced by \$159 million, reflecting the effect of tax benefits pur-

The company said it expects to pay \$390 million in federal taxes in 1981, compared with \$433 million in 1980, although it was not clear whether the reduction resulted pri-

marily from buying tax breaks.

The company did oote, however, that investment tax credits for 1981 increased sharply from 1980, going from \$106 million to \$334 million, although no hreakdown was provided in show bow much of the credits resulted from investments for the company and from purchased credits.

The effective tax rate when all state, local, foreign and federal taxes are calculated dropped from 46.7 percent in 1980 in 44.4 percent in 1981 "primarily due to higher investment tax credits associated with tax leasing arrangements," Amoco said in its re-

NYSE Prices Lose Ground on Budget Worries

their portfolio holdings before the end of the first quarter and appear

However, Mr. Metz said the market is resisting a steep decline. "There has been a complete washout in the oils, where investors are exhibiting sellers fatigue, and selling in the technology stocks has also dried up." These

to be minimizing their position in

while abandoning the option of making significant progress toward the basic goal of the budg-Bousing Starts in U.S. Dropped 16% in 1981 Murray L. Weidenbaum, chair-NEW YORK — Construction of new houses in the United States man of the Council of Economic Advisers, said Wednesday that

declined 16 percent in 1981, the F.W. Dodge division of McGraw-Hill Information Systems said Wednesday.

oomic recovery. He said that the precise speed and strength of re-covery will be affected by how quickly interest rates decline from It said new housing starts for the year totaled 1,123,693 units, compared with 1,331,440 in 1980. In the fourth quarter, housing starts totaled 213,197 units, down 42 per-Analysts said the stock market cent from 370,107 in the last three also reflected "window dressing" months of 1980. by institutions, which are adjusing

two groups led the market's de-cline of the last several weeks. Some technology and oil stocks picked up Wednesday, including Digital Equipment 114 to 7518, Datapoint % to 2114, Tandy % to 28% and Tesoro % to 19%.

Analysis said one of few positive ootes in the market was a rise in the Dow Jones transporation index. which rose 0.55 to 325.30, It was the only index to record a

In corporate news, Shell said capital and exploration expendi-tures will rise to \$4.3 hillion io 1982 from the \$4.1 billion spent in

Shell said about 70 percent of the 1982 spending will be for exploration and development of domesoc energy resources. It said that over the last five years its capital and exploration spending bas totaled \$17.5 billion.

Delta Air Lines said it completed a \$350-millioo loan agreement which will belp it fulfill outstanding aircraft purchase commit-

IMF Urges U.S. to Trim **Big Deficits**

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The loterna tional Monetary Fund, which provides aid and advice to the world's troubled ecocomies, has commented publicly for the first time oo the U.S. fiscal debate, calling for tax increases and budget cuts to re-

duce the huge projected deficits.

In an address before the American Enterprise Institute Tuesday, Jacques de Larosière, managing di-rector of the 145-oation monetary institution, said that, despite limited opportunities for tax increases, "it may still be a wiser course of action in some cases to raise laxes, focusing on those taxes with the least disincentive effects, than to live with high deficits."

He told members of the conservauve economic research group that, without corrections, the projected deficits of more than \$90 billion in the current fiscal year and in the 1983 fiscal year threatened to crowd out private invest-ment and continue high rates of interest that are causing 'many serious problems both for the United States and the rest of the world."

He suggested that indirect taxes. such as excise taxes on tobacco and alcohol, could be raised with-out undermining the principles of supply-side ecocomics, the princi-pal goal of which is to stimulate capital investment through lower

Mr. de Larosière's analysis carries weight because of the role of the IMF as an economic and financial consultant to membe countries, especially those oceding international loans to reduce bal-ance-of-payments deficits. The fund makes such loans, but only after governments accept stipula-tions specified by it that require the countries to take such economie measures as devaluation of currencies, wage freezes and import restrictions

The United States, while a major contributor to the fund, does not borrow from it.

Mr. de Larosière said that although it was difficult to find statistical evidence of a relationship between interest rates and deficits in the United States, "let's not de-lude ourselves, deticits do affect interest rates and they do crowd out private investment."

Although Mr. de Larosière sinled out such other countries as West Germany, Italy and Japan as guilty of perpetrating high deficits, he added that they also had higher rates of savings than the United States to finance their deficits.

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17th March, 1982

Province of Nova Scotia U.S. \$75,000,000

15² per cent. Debentures due 1989

Issue Price 100 per cent.

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Westdeutsche Laodesbank Girozentrale

CURRENCY RATES

down about 15 percent in January against the year earlier level. which the economists said would mitigate any pressure on the mark.

interbank exchange rates for March 17, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

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- West German wholesale turnover volume declined in January
by almost 6 percent from the yearago month, the federal statistics
office said Wednesday.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Mar. 17

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Josephine Land

OPEC's Failure: Its Inability to Operate as a True Cartel

NEW YORK - As the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries prepares to meet in Vienna on Friday, analysts are suggesting that the once-feared alliance of oil-producing countries has lost its preeminent role in setting world oil prices, perhaps irre-

"OPEC may be facing the biggest crisis since it won control of the world oil market," says Daniel Yergin, an energy expert at Harvard University.

Others are even more emphatic. "OPEC is 100 percent dead," William Brown of the Hudson Institute asserts. "There's nothing to save them."

Mr. Brown and similar critics are referring to what OPEC is able to achieve as a would-be cartel, not to the influence of its individual member countries. These producers will continue to pump oil and be well compensated, regardless of the effectiveness of the organization that has bound them since 1960.

Falling Output, Prices

In essence, OPEC, which is producing less oil than in any year since 1969, is failing in its mission of setting and defending oil prices. The main reason is a sharp drop in petroleum demand that has caused a persistent worldwide oversupply.

This is driving prices substantially below OPEC's official rates, with many analysts now predicting that prices will continue to fall in inflation-adjusted terms for some years. If the OPEC price breaks, analysts such as Mr. Brown suggest that it could drop to half

To be sure, there are others who warn against being so quick to count OPEC out. They caution that politi-

cal disruptions in the Middle East could alter the world oil market almost overnight and, with it,

OPEC's influence. But for now, most analysts agree, OPEC confronts sizable difficulties that are dramatized by the follow-

ing evidence: · Largely because of heightened efficiency in the use of energy, worldwide oil production has fallen 17.3 percent from 1979, to 40.2 million barrels a day.

according to figures prepared by Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. OPEC countries have seen production fall by 31.4 percent during this period, and they now account for less than half of the production of the con-Com-

munist world, down from 64 percent three years ago. • The 13 countries, many of which are experiencing severe each-flow problems because of declining oil sales, are using only three-quarters of their capacity, compared with 97 percent in 1979. OPEC members are under pressure to increase sales, even if that neans cutting prices.

The consequences may prove to be a transfer of wealth away from the oil-producing countries and the oil companies back to other areas of the world and national economies. The effect of such a shift, economists suggest, might be a continued easing of the in-flation rate and a lift to economic growth because of

But it could also set off a return to the sort of energy profligacy that made OPEC's ascent possible in the first place, as well as provide a powerful disincentive for investments in additional energy sources.

The challenge to OPEC can be defined as its urgent need to limit its output to prop up prices in the face of today's shrunken market. But OPEC has oever

been able to agree on overall production levels or how to divide cutbacks among members, much less on how to enforce such a policy.
"OPEC's ability to influence prices has always been

tremendously overrated," says Bijan Mossavar-Rah-mani, until 1978 an Iranian delegate to OPEC conferences. "Forces very much out of OPEC's cootrol

govern oil prices. In essence, Mr. Mossavar-Rahmani and other analysts argue, market forces and production decisions by one member, Saudi Arabia, have been the major determinants of world oil prices, with OPEC as an

organization simply ratifying the results.

Others, however, counter that the very existence of OPEC has exerted upward pressure on prices in periods of tight supply by adding momentum to the psy-chology of the rising market, and setting a floor price in slack markets.

Additional Pressure

Now, oon-OPEC energy supplies are growing at a 4 percent annual rate; directly supplanting OPEC oil, putting new pressure on official prices in the 13 na-

For countries that have become accustomed to exponential revenue growth, the effect is painful. Bankers Trust Co. estimates that the surplus (the difference between total income and expenditures) of OPEC members will shrink to \$51 billion this year from \$82.4 billion last year. The budgetary pressures are worse than the figures seem, however. Only four of OPEC's members — Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Indonesia — are pumping enough oil to pay all their bills.

The organization's economic problems are intensified by political animosities. Two members, Iran and to become the cartel it has never been

Iraq, are at war. Iran has charged that Saudi Arabia has flooded the world with oil in a direct effort to steal its sales, a charge Saudi officials privately acknowledge contains a measure of truth.

OPEC's greatest success, in the opinion of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Sandi Arabia's oil minister, and many of his colleagues has been to seize control of their own resources from the international oil companies, which as recently as a decade ago virtually dic-tated production and pricing decisions to the governments of producing countries.

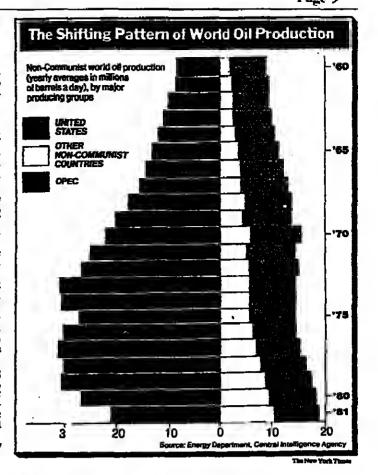
But after raising prices, OPEC has not been able to take the oext logical step — regulating production to insure continuing price increases. The price rises of the 1970s made it possible to avoid the production question since everybody was making money.

In addition, Saudi Arabiz emerged as OPEC's "swing producer," demonstrating a willingness to adjust its enormous output to balance the world market. Now, more and more analysts are convinced that Saudi Arabia can no longer hold the line by itself. The kingdom's recent move to lower its production ceiling temporarily by a million barrels a day, to 7.5 million, is seen as too little, too late. The current world oversupply is variously estimated at 3 million barrels a day, and Saudi Arabia is thought to be

unwilling to attempt to erase it alone. Thus OPEC is confronted at its coming meeting with its greatest need to coordinate basic policy, rather than simply being seen to do so. The other members of OPEC will press Saudi Arabia to cut production further to support the \$34 base price. The Saudis in turn, will press others to share the cut, and

perhaps also to cut prices.

In a sense, OPEC's survival may hinge on its ability



Commodity Brokers Fight Morgan Bid to Sell Futures

By Kenneth B. Noble -New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A plan of J.P. Morgan & Co. for the first bank-owned brokerage concern to trade in financial futures has encountered opposition from some commodity brokers who fear that Morgan and other banks may lure away their customers.

Morgan has already set up financial fotures operations for the company's own account through its Morgan Futures Corp., a subsidiary formed last May.

The Federal Reserve Board is expected to rule soon on the pro-posal. If approved, Morgan Fotures would act as a futures commission merchant and broker in bullion, foreign exchange and U.S. government securities.

The Futures Industry Association, which represents brokerage firms that trade on the 11 U.S. commodity futures exchanges, has objected to Morgan's plan. Brokers complain that banks would have an unfair competitive advantage over the brokerage industry because banks could offer loans to financial futures customers at fa-

vorable terms. It's not that the industry doesn't believe in free and open competition," said Howard A. Stotler, a former FIA chairman. "But the banks are the primary supporters of futures commission merchants, and we don't feel that the people who support us financially should be coming in as our chief competitors. It has the aspect of being a monopoly." A futures ties of setting up a commodities commission merchant accepts or-shop. It would be one thing if they ders from customers to buy and

sell futures contracts. positions for itself, but it executes themselves is a mistake. They have orders primarily for Morgan enough difficulty in understanding Guaranty Trust, Morgan's com- the banking bus

mercial bank unit. If the applica-tion is approved by the Fed, Mor-gan Futures would be able to per-form those services for other clients as well

The interest of banks in becoming financial futures brokers is seen in the industry as a natural extension of their expanding par-ticipation in the futures markets that started in Chicago in the 1970s. In addition to Morgan, Bankers Trust has applied recently to offer financial futures services

"This is a strictly economic deci-sion," said Laurence W. Burger, managing director for Morgan Fu-tures. We determined that we could execute and clear these contracts for a lower total cost than the bank was paying to outside brokers. Once an institution reaches a certain volume of trading, it can be more cost-effective to broker your own.

Rapid Growth

In recent years, financial futures have begun to dominate commodity exchanges that had been prima-rily forums for speculation in farm and industrial commodities.

Some futures industry officials have argued that banks lack the experience to trade in the volatile financial markets.

William A. DeRonne, a financial futures specialist at Staley Commodities in Chicago, said: "I think it's a good idea that the banks are getting in and adding legitimacy to the market, but I think ers from customers to buy and were to go out and buy a small commodity firm and let them handle all the business, but to get in

U.S. Firms See Japan as

NEW YORK - U.S. manufacturing companies are increasing their investment in Japan despite the soft economy and trade friction between the two countries, according to a Conference Board report on foreign investment re-

leased Wednesday.

Japan was the site of 27 new projects in 1981, up from 18 the previous year. That compared with 22 investments in France in 1981, 20 in Britain and 18 in Ireland.

U.S. companies are obviously not waiting for a resolution of trade conflicts between the United States and Japan to attack the Japanese market," said James Greene, executive director of the Conference Board's international busi-ness program. "Japan is clearly being viewed as a promising investment site."

The business-sponsored research group said total worldwide investments by U.S. manufacturers fell to 227 in 1981, down slightly from 252 in 1980. Reported dollar figures on the 1981 investments totaled nearly \$13 billion. The Con-ference Board includes only projects involving 50 percent or more ownership by U.S. parent compa-

It said Western Europe continued to be the most popular investment site, with 47 percent of all U.S. manufacturing investments last year, up from 44 percent in Asia, 20 percent in Canada and 7 percent in Latin America.

Among industries, chemical and allied products accounted for 28.6 percent of the investments, nonelectric machinery 15.9 percent and electrical-electronic equipment 12.3 percent.

Zimbabwe Moves to Take Control of Minerals Marketing New York Times Service

SALISBURY - Zimbabwe, which for years has depended on U.S., British and South African companies to market its mineral

resources, is on the verge of taking over responsibility for the sales. Parliament is expected to pass a measure soon that would set up a government marketing board to sell all of the country's 40 minerals except gold. Mineral sales account for more than 50 percent of the ex-port earnings. In 1981, minerals brought in more than \$500 million

country is chronically short. The international and domestic business communities are fearful about the possible effects of the bill, which has been strongly op-posed by the white Republican Front minority.

The legislation is viewed as one of Prime Minister Robert Mogabe's first steps in creating a mixed economy, combining his So-cialism with the capitalist system be inherited. With passage of the legislation, the government would participate directly in the mining sector by becoming the sole agent for the country's minerals.

The government would have the power to cootrol the size of the companies' stockpiles and therefore indirectly to control their levels of production.

Zimbabwe's mining industry is dominated by Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, Rio Tinto-Zinc and Lourho of Britain and Union Carbide of the United

French Prices 1% Higher

PARIS - French consumer prices rose an estimated I percent in February after a similar increase in January, the National Statistics Institute said Wednesday. February's increase left prices 13.9 percent higher than a year earlier.

ricultural marketing boards buy all States. They have opposed the leg-islation vociferously.

The government said the legislation was necessary to halt the practice by local subsidiaries of selling

their minerals to their parent com-panies at less than competitive in-ternational prices, thereby avoiding export taxes and depriving Zimbabwe of foreign currency. The Socialist aspect of the legis-lation is what the minority white members of Parliament have focused on in the debate. Ian Smith, who was Prime Minister

in foreign corrency, of which the under minority rule, attacked the bill, saying he believed the multinational corporations could market the minerals more effectively. Before black rule 21 months ago, the white Rhodesian govern-

ment set several precedents concerning the state marketing of commodities. The country's gold production, which amounts to 12 tons annually and makes Zimbabwe the world's seventh-largest producer, is marketed completely by the country's central bank. Ag-

U.S. Extends Steel Probe

WASHINGTON - Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige Wednesday extended to June 10 from April 6 the deadline for his department to investigate 37 cases in which U.S. steelmakers have charged that foreign steel is being subsidized illegally for sale in the United States.

of the country's grain, meat and dairy products at fixed prices and

sell them. And from 1965 to 1980, when international sanctions were in force against the country, the Rhodesian government set up a system, known as Univex, that marketed the country's chrome and lithium.

'Ian Smith had just such a marketing anthority, and there were no noises about Univex," said Secre-Ushewokunze, who has been working on the mineral legislation for 14 months. He said that the business community's fears of a quick and disastrous government take-over of the sale of the minerals

were unfounded. We will proceed carefully, step by step, mineral by mineral, as we learn our way," Mr. Ushewokunze said. "We are aware we have a lot to learn. The growth of our marketing will depend on our selling capability. We don't want to lose our international markets. We will continue to involve our producers where they have competitive mar-

Mr. Ushewokunze said that before drafting Zimbabwe's bill be had studied the state mineral marketing agencies of several other countries, such as Zambia, Pern and Zaire. But business critics say that it is just such examples that do not bode well for Zimbabwe's entry into mineral sales.

the minerals that the corporation The president of the Chamber of would begin selling and the repre-Mines, Roy Lander, who is also president of Anglo-American's Bindura Nickel Mining, said he sentation on the board. It is clear the short-term effect feared that the government could get into mineral speculation. For

ment needed foreign currency it could insist on selling a certain quantity of minerals without regard to the market situation. It is uncertain what the longterm effects of the legislation would be. There are still several unknowns, such as the fees that

instance, he said, if the govern-

would be charged by the new cor-

poration for its marketing services.

of the legislation is that foreign investors have become even more wary of Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe. It has been reported here that two Swedish mining companies have held up plans to open chrome mio-ing and smelting operations.

"It really remains to be seen how this thing is going to be implemented," Mr. Lander said, "If it works theo oobody should be burt: in fact, we'll benefit. Our fear, of course, is that it woo't work."

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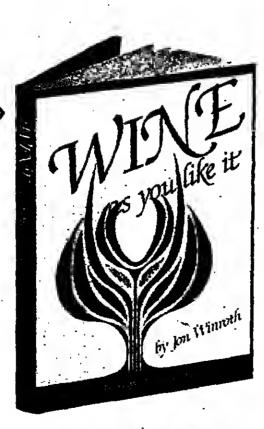
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Leur tâche consistere à gérer les merchés da ces zones en

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SWISS FRANC 8 per france 1 per Jun **New York Futures** Cash Prices Mar. 17, 1982 March 17, 1982 0,73 Other Stock Markets March 17, 1982 (Closing prices to local currencies) Amsterdam Singapore Borclays Boss BAT Ind, Beechorn BICC Residents: burse 100: Sees, 18, 1991, Door Jones Jordeness: burse 100: Days 31, 1974. Dividends Sydney **COMPANY** REPORTS Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise Indicated Tokyo Frankfurt Tilling (Thomas) 1,700. 52,0 0.215 Dayten Hudson
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199.5 1981 1,430, 81,0 1,70 1981 4,030, 138,2 2,90 ICI Buys Stake In Arthur Holden Reuters

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries Wednesday confirmed it is buying shares of Arthur Holden & Sons despite Tuesday's lapse in its earlier bid for the firm. An ICI spokesman said that ICI had purchased about 10 percent of the stock of Holden, a paint concern, on Wednesday. Holden shares rose sharply to 180 pence from Tuesday's close of 158 pence. The spokesman said ICI remains a buyer. buyer.
On Tuesday ICI's £12.8 million bid for Holden was referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commis-

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1982

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Montreal Stocks Closing Prices, Mar. 16, 1982 Quotations in Canadian funds. Total Sales 632,142 shares. Canadian Indexes European Gold Markets AM. P.M. 314.31 314.35 314.35 314.35 318.75 322.81 8.50-10.50 3.00- 3.50 2.25- 3.25



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Weekly net asset value Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. 15, 1982: U.S. \$75.31

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amste .560 .92 1.65

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how Some Punch

Sox at the end of February. But Tuesday ha threw for five minutes (fastballs only) against teammate and

leadoff batter Jerry Remy.

Manager Ralpb Houk said be was pleased. "He looked real loose, His control looked as good as it has on the sidelines. Next time we'll let him throw some

• In Clearwater, Fla., Pete Rose's back injury continues to be a subject of speculation. The Philadelphia Phillie first baseman says it's a muscle pull that will go away soon. But the 40-year-old all-star has been able to practice only once this spring, making

some people uneasy.

"It's somewhat disturbing that the muscle spasm are still hanging in there," said team physician Philip Marone. "Usually, a couple of weeks go by and it's OK. But this thing is more than three weeks old...."

Rose injured the back playing tennis Feb. 20 and then hurt himself again in his only workout. Rose has since been limited to catching the ball in pickoff drills; he is not allowed to bend for ground balls. But

he brushes off reports that the injury is significant. Asked why he's not working out, Rose, known for his flat-out playing style, said Manager Pat Cortales won't allow it. "He's afraid of me not taking it easy because that's the way I am," Rose said.

Commented Marone: "I don't blame the mana-

• In Mesa, Ariz., Gaylord Perry, only three major league victories shy of 300, had cootrol trouble as the Chicago Cubs bombed Seattle, 12-3. Perry, 43, worked the first three innings, walking six and allowing five hits — one of them a 48-foot home run by Steve Henderson.

In Pompano Beach, Fla., New York Yankee Manager Bob Lemoo fined outfielder Lou Piniella \$1,000 for leaving the ballpark early and missing a game against Texas. The Rangers' Leon Roberts and rookies Nick Capra and George Wright contributed eight hits and three runs batted-in as the Yankees



... He's afraid of me not taking it easy.

Roller Coaster

stadium and finding your windshield cracked," adds Brett. "It really makes you wonder if

people are really behind you."

Brett is ready to put all that behind him. As his 29th hirthday approaches, he says he wants to find a quiet 20 acres outside of Kansas and build a home. No more lineles scene, he says. ngles scene, be says.

It's time to think about "taking

the extra base and hreaking up the puble play," he says.

"I'm oot Steve Garvey," says ett, referring to the all-American tage of the Los Angeles Dodger It baseman. "If they want Steve rvey, they're going to have to be to California.

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Exhibition Baseball

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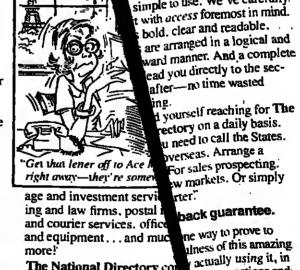
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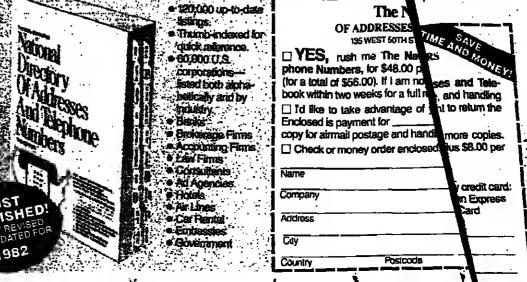
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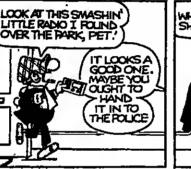
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Imprimé par P.I.O. 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris





DENNIS THE MENACE



"What do you mean Alice's Restaurant is closed"?"

BOOKS.

Constitution of the second second

NOBODY'S ANGEL

By Thomas McGuane. 227 pp. Hardcover, \$14.50; paperback, \$6.95. Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York 10022.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

anyone who knows his screenplay for the film "Rancho Deluxe." It is the new Old West, "soon to be a major postened," as he writes in "Nobody's Angel," from which "the Indians had been very thoroughly kicked out. It would take a shovel to find they'd ever been here."

It is Desdrock, Mont., to be more precise, where the prostitutes sit around watching a talk show on abor-tion ("We're watching this fetus deal."), and Granddaddy wants to quit the family ranch and move into Arnoldcrest Apartments, just down the corridor from where Mr. Standsin-Timber lives with his mother. "They speak sign language to them-selves," explains the landlord, "and so they're very quiet neighbors indeed."

As the local paper reports on a typical day: "Martinsdale Hutterites had recalled 300 contaminated chickens. Cowboys for Christ was having a benefit. Billings fireman captured with three pounds of methamphetamines.

... Wanted or for sale: TV stand, green-broke horse, ladies' western suits, four-drawer blond dresser, barvest-gold gas range, three box-trained kittens, nonleak laundry tubs, top dol-lar for doer and elk hides, Brown Swiss, presently milking, Phoenix or Yuma to share gas."

Into this inimitably conjured scene steps the novel's hero, Patrick Fitzpa-trick, come home to rescue the old ranch and shore up his family's sag-ging fortunes. He's familiar too, from century of romantic fiction and a a century of romantic netion and a half century of horse opera. "He was a fourth generation cowboy outsider, an educated man, a whiskey addict and until recently a professional soldier. He was 36 years old. He was in good shape; needed some crown work but that was about it."

You know that Patrick is going to meet the woman who turns out to be Claire Burnett, and that he's going to be impressed in his own idiosyncratic way. You know that he's going to fall in love with Claire and get into trou-ble with the lady's husband. "He hadn't been rude yet, but he would have to cut back on his drinking or it was going to all burst forth in a

THE SCENE of Thomas McGus clenched and dangerous teetering ane's fifth novel, "Nobody's Antoward love, required or otherwise. This was the sort of isolated dam break that Patrick was susceptible to." And you know that probably not too much good is going to come of it all.

One Keeps Reading . . .

Nunetheless, one keeps reading "Nobody's Angel." One keeps doing so because it's impossible to resist a love affair that is carried on despite the threatening behavior of a mad-man, which Claire's husband, mck-

named Tio, with his menacing friend-liness, may very well be.
One keeps reading because McGuane's inventiveness can be so funny and bizarre. There's no telling quite how far he will go if he's willing to give us a pair of bounty hunters, high on drugs, who are shooting all the coyotes drawn to their Land Cruiser by a broadcast of "the squeats of dy-ing rabbits from speakers mounted ing rabbits from speakers mounted behind the grill."

Finally, one keeps reading out of fascination with McGuane's determifascination with McGuane's determination to be at all costs oblique and laconic. This compulsion can be annoying, when, for instance, he ends a chapter by writing, "The rest was the ride home," or has Patrick repeatedly reflecting on his susceptibility to "sadness-for-no-reason" as if unpredictar ble depression were a hunting-ground-

in-the-sky. But McGuane's laconicism can also be amusing. And the obliqueness can be extremely effective, as for instance when the story cuts from Patrick's sister's disappearance from her bed-room, where she leaves behind a shoes. with a life-size outline of herself in ink, to the funeral home where a min-

ister is about to mourn her suicide;
Best of all, in "Nobody's Angel,"
for a change, both the author's affection for his characters and the
strength of his parrative seem to matter even more to him than his comput-sion to be stylistically "original." This has the welcome effect of diminishing has the wescome erfect of unminimum, the reader's awareness of McGuane's writing style. Considering the paighti self-consciousness of the prose in such earlier novels as "The Sporting Club," "Ninety-Two in the Shade" and "Panama," this new book, while no masterpiece, represents a heartening step forward.

THE PARSIFAL MOSAIC By Robert Ludhm. 630 pp. \$15.95.

Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York 10022. ...

COTHE Parsifal Conspiracy" begins at a relative crawl compared with previous Robert Ludlums. Oh, there's a flash of action at the very start, when a woman is gunned down on a beach, while the man who loves her, Michael Havelock, looks on with a sense of relief that she is being

"He watched, suspending emotion, crasing pain, a human litmus accept-ing impressions, without comment. He had to — professionally. He had learned the truth, the stretch of beach on the Costa Brava was confirmation of her guilt, proof of her crimes. The hysterical woman below was a killer, an agent for the infamous Voennaya Kontra Razvadka, the savage branch of the Soviet KGB that spawned terrorism everywhere. That was the truth; it was undeniable. He had seen it all, talked with Washington from Madrid. The rendezvous that night had been ordered by Moscow, the purpose being the delivery by VKR Field Officer Jenna Karas of a schedule of assassinations to a factioo of the Baader-Meinhof at an isolated beach called Montebello, north of the town of Blancs. That was the truth."
But by page 126, this is still the

only death to have occurred, and it actually isn't even Jenna Karas', because she has shown up alive on page 39, much to Michael Havelock's bugeyed amazement. Even more astonish ingly, there has only been a beating or two, and these have been quite within the bounds of human tolerance, Why, it's almost as if Ludlum had been strapped down and tranquilized.

Or could it be that he's been paying attention to his reviewers, who in response to his previous nine thrillers —
"The Matarese Circle," "The Bourne Identity" and so forth ---- have accused him variously of excessive violence implausibility, purple writing and simple-minded plotting? There are several distinct clues that this may be

Solution to Previous Puzzle

the case. A reviewer once accused Ludium of finding "his characters on the backs of cereal boxes." Several people in "The Parsifal Mosaic" mock each other for stepping off the backs of cereal boxes. As for Ludlum's simple-minded

plotting: the story of "Parsifal" is so complex that not only couldn't I fol-low it at times, but I'd also be willing to wager that the author himself getslost. I still don't understand who actually died on that beach instead of Jenna Karas, or precisely why the plot behind her execution nearly leads to the end of Western and Eastern civilizations as we have known and gotten used to them.

roctunately. Ludium's worst in stincts reassert themselves around page 350, when Michael Havelock, now reunited with Jenna Karas, travels to an island off the coast of Georgia, in search of his old mentor-and fellow Czech immigrant, Anton Matthias, who has lately risen to be-come the United States' most brilliant and charismatic secretary of state. Here Michael discovers, instead of the hospital compound be expected, an exact replica of official Washington. From this point on, the bullets fly, the bodies fall, the mystery rises and Ludium's far-fetched sense of fantasy seems to overflow its banks again.

If, in carping about Ludlum's past excesses, I contributed in any way to his attempts to be restrained here (if that indeed is what they are), I hereby want to say I'm sorry. I didn't think he would be so sensitive. I thought he'd continue laughing all the way to his royalty statements. his royalty statements.

Force of Nature

Ludlum's narrative imagination is a force of nature --- like a vast and im-penetrable swamp, or a tidal wave of ludge, or an eruption of gas and lava. However much its excesses may frighten us, we don't really want to see it scaled down. In homan proportion, Ludlum is merely a bad novelist. Blown up, be makes James Bond seem as sedate and civilized as Henry

Seriously, folks, I like my Robert Ludlum excessive. Reading the second half of "The Parsifal Mosaic," I felt relieved that things had gotten out of hand again. Reading the first half, I felt like the Dean Martin character who comes home to his neatened-up house in the film version of "Some Came Running," and mutters to himreif, "Who messed this place up?"

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

East had shown club length.

Obviously, the defense could have taken the first four tricks, but naturally enough West led her partner's elub suit. South won in dummy and led a heart to the king. West had another chance to shift to diamonds but did not do so. Instead, she led another

This gave both declarers an opportunity, but South did not rise to the occasion. After ruffing, she led to the spade ten in dummy and continued with the jack. She then attempted to discard diamond losers on dummy's heart winners, but found that East could ruff too soon. When the third round of hearts was ruffed, there was no way to make more than nine tricks.

South found a better solution. She took only one round of trumps and then led hearts from the dummy. As before, East ruffed the third round. but now South overruffed and re-entered dummy with another trump

ON the diagramed deal, both de-clarers reached four spades after winner available to take care of one West had made a take-out double and more diamond loser and the contract was made.

By Alan Truscott

NORTH **◆**J10 ♥QJ1085 0743

WEST (D) EAST **4943** ♥A9643 V72

∓K97642 SOUTH **♠**AKQ8752 **♦ 10962** ♣J

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: East Pass 3.4 Pass 14 Dbl. 27

Pass West led the club three.

Mahres Sweep Giant Slalom

BAD KLEINKIRCHHEIM. Austria — Steve Mahre edged his twin brother Phil in give the United States a one-twn sweep in a World Cup giant slalom ski race here Wednesday.

Finishing seven-tenths of a second ahead of his brother, Steve Mahre — the world giant slalom champion — was timed in two minutes, 34.16 seconds for two

"I have to admit that he's skiing well right now," said Phil, who ear-lier this winter clinched his second straight overall World Cup title.

The Mahres were followed by Pirin Zurbriggen of Switzerland (2:34.71) and Marc Giradelli of Luxembourg (2:34.99).

The race was held under sunny skies and watched by about 5,000 fans.
"I'm very happy to have justi-

fied my victory in the world cham-pionships in this event," said Wednesday's winner. "It proved that I did not win the world title He had the lead after the first

hear, but Phil stormed back in the second and nearly overlook him.

Phil complained afterward that
the first beat bad "been set poorly." Austrian trainer Alfred Matt set 60 flags on the first course and U.S. Coach Tom Kelly set 55 on

Phil Mahre and Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden lead in cup giant slainm points with 100 each. To add additional points, Mahre needed to win Wednesday and Stenmark had to register at least a

But Stenmark, rated the best giant slainm skier in the world, was 19th after the first heat and finished 17th overall - 3,37 seconds

mark that "the season is nearing its end, he has completely lost his rhythm. He skied without stamina, without being really aggressive."

Reflected Stenmark: "I don't know what is wrong with me. I just can't find any motivation in the

Two more cup giant slainms are scheduled, for Kranjska Gora, Yu-goslavia, and Montgenevre, Italy.

Aleg's Glast Staton

Amer's Gloot Siglions

1. Steve Mohrs, U.S.A. 2:34.14.
2. Phil Mohrs, U.S.A. 2:34.19.
3. Pitrnin Zurbriggen, Switzerfond, 2:34.71.
4. Aner Celevarietti. Lovembourg. 2:34.71.
6. Jean-Luc Fournier, Switzerfond, 2:35.72.
7. Alex Glorel, Italy. 2:36.38.
8. Andreas Werzel, Liechtesteitt, 2:36.41.
9. Andril Hongs, Switzerfond, 2:36.99.
10. Gerhard Jöser, Austria, 2:36.49.
11. Jecques Lueth, Switzerfond, 2:36.91.
12. Bojon Krizol, Yupasiavia, 3:36.99.
13. Wolfrom Oriner, Austria, 2:37.81.
14. Jorie Holzmen, Norvery, 2:37.81.
15. Bruno Nückler, 19oly, 2:37.14.



... I did not win the world title by chance."

Criticized Masters Tennis Tournament Will Change Format

By Neil Amdur New York Times Service NEW YORK — Stung hy nbvious flaws and continued criticism

of its eight-player, round-robin format, the Masters tennis tournament will switch to a 12-player single-elimination event for 1983.

Ray Benton, tournament director for the \$400,000 men's competition, confirmed Tuesday that the ment committee and its sponsor

for the revised format. Begun as a season-ending event in 1970, the masters adopted the two-group, round-robin concept in 1972.

"We were looking for something that was other than a straight eight-man tournament," Benton said. "I feel the masters is the fourth most important title in tennis, behind Wimhledon, the U.S. Open and the French Open. It needs something special. We were would work as fallows: The top four finishers in the seasonlong grand prix would receive byes into the quarterfinals.

The remaining eight players would meet on the opening two nights to settle the last four spots in the quarterfinals.

"It's a step in the right direc-tion," said Marshall Happer, the administrator of the nine-member pro council, Tuesday, "It's more

problems of the past where some matches meant nothing." Most of the previous problems in the masters stemmed from the round-robin format, where players admittedly "tanked," nr inst, matches on the final day of the round-robin, either because they had already qualified for the semifinals and could predetermine opponents, or because they had been

eliminated from the competition.

early October to continue training through the winter of 1982-83 be-

fore beading back to Newport for

nled for August, 1983, with the fi-nal two contenders facing off in

currently in training represent some of the best sailors from that

country, none has a job nailed down for the final crew.

Up for Grabs

"Every crew assignment is up for grabs," said Brock, "including the appointment as Crusader's

The United States has successful-

ty defended the cup through 25 challenges spanning 129 years.

The 1983 America's Cup, has in addition to Canada, already drawn

entries from England, France, Sweden, Italy and Australia.

The challenge races are sched-

Brock said while the Canadians

good in May, 1983.

September.

lost his last round-robin match to Elini Teltscher, lost the group title and \$30,000 to Teltscher and then was beaten by Ivan Lendl, the eventual champion, in the semifi-

Benton said there had been some lingering sentiment for the round-robin among some council members because of its "special match-ups and drama" but that the "high-risk format" created excessive hazards.

The tournament committee ruled out the double-elimination format, he said, because of the confusing format and the possibility of a player's having to face someone twice before the final. A straight 16-player draw would have "diluted the quality of the field," Benton added.

"I think we've covered all the bases this time," he said. "From a promotional standpoint, we can still announce our first-round matches in advance and also announce in advance seeds versus

first-round winners." Benton said to decision had been reached on whether to expand the officiating crews for next year's event. "That's a decision between the umpires and tour supervisors," he said.

Meanwhile, the United States Tennis Association announced that more than \$1.5 million, a record, would be awarded for the 1982 U.S. Open championships at the National Tennis Center from Aug. 31 through Sept. 12.
The men's and women's singles

champions each will receive .000.002 For the first time in a grand slam event, prize money also will be awarded in qualifying rounds.

time in 14 games over the last three years. Dennis Martinez, the Orioles' probable opening-day pitcher, was hammered for 11 hits and nine runs in 44 inn-

We have been trying to stress aggressivenes said Bob Gibson, the Braves' pitching coach. "There's no doubt about it — Dayley's pitched the best for us so far." Added an impressed Manager Joe Torre: "Ken got a good lead and then threw strikes. He didn't hart himself, that's for stre."

MIAMI — The Atlanta Braves, pipsqueaks in the National League for the past seven years, are making

Bob Homer led the attack with four hits, including a two-run home run. Glenn Hubbard and Bruce Ben-

edict also homered for the Braves, who haven't fin-ished higher than fourth in the National League West

Winner Ken Dayley, a rookie non-roster left-hand-

SPRING TRAINING NOTES

er, faced only 16 batters and allowed one hit in five

innings before leaving with an 11-0 lead.

Gene Garber and Rick Matula pitched two innings apiece as the Braves shut out the Orioles for the 13th

the Grapefrint League's loudest noises these days. Three Atlanta pitchers combined for a three-hit shutout here Tuesday and the Braves pounded out 20 hits to rout the Baltimore Onoles, 15-0, and raise their exhibition record to 8-1, best in the majors.

• In Lakeland, Fla., Kevin Saucier renewed his non-subscription to the premise that the outcomes of spring training games are meaningless. The Detroit pitcher exploded after the Tigers' 6-2

10-inning loss to Los Angeles. Umpire Dave Pallone had called two balks on Saucier while the reliever was

had called two balks on Sancier while the reliever was allowing the Dodgers to score four times and clinch their fifth win in eight outings.

Having strongly argued the calls, Sancier was ejected after finishing the top of the 10th. He charged Pallone hut was wrestled away by Tiger pitching coach Roger Craig.

Still seething, the man his teammates call "Hot Sance" approached the clubhouse gate. He yanked it open, pulled out a lock bar and threw it onto the field. He then stalked into the clubhouse, returned with a wooden stool and hurded it into right field. with a wooden stool and hurled it into right field.

Pallone later said he called the balks because Saucier had momentarily removed the ball from his glove

during his stretch motion with a runner on base. a National League umpire," Pallone said. "And in the National League that's a balk." Furned Saucier. "He doesn't know what he's talk-

ing about." He explained his tantrum by saying he got so mad he "didn't know what to do. You want to got so mad he "didh't know what to up. 10-hit him, but you know you can't." The loss was Detroit's sixth in nine games.

 In Winter Haven, Fla., Toronto's Tony Fernandez got three hits to help the Blue Jays win their fourth straight game, 7-3, over Boston. But the 19-year-old also was the victim of the hidden-ball trick. Fernandez and fellow rookie Anthony Johnson led off the seventh inning with singles, but Red Sox shortstop Glenn Hoffman never threw the ball back to pitcher Tom Burgmeier after Johnson's hit. When Fernandez stepped off the second, Hoffman tagged

"I'd done it six or seven times in the minors," said Hoffman "But never against a major league team."
"It is the first time something like this has happened to me," said an embarrassed Fernandez, "And

Meanwhile, Boston's Mark Fidrych took another step in his pitching comehack, throwing batting practice for the first time this spring.

Fidrych, trying to bounce back from serious shoulder troubles, has been throwing for 20 minutes on the

sidelines every other day since signing with the Red

Sox at the end of February. But Tuesday he threw for five minutes (fastballs only) against teammate and

leadoff batter Jerry Renty.

Manager Ralph Houk said he was pleased. "He looked real loose. His control looked as good as it has on the sidelines. Next time we'll let him throw some

Baseball Braves Show Some Punch

In Clearwater, Fla., Pete Rose's back injury continues to be a subject of speculation. The Philadelphia Phillie first baseman says it's a muscle pull that will go away soon. But the 40-year-old all-star has been able to practice only once this spring, making

been able to practice only once this spring, making some people uneasy.

"It's somewhat disturbing that the muscle spasms are still hanging in there," said team physician Philip Marone. "Usually, a couple of weeks go by and it's OK. But this thing is more than three weeks old..."

Rose injured the back playing tennis Feb. 20 and then burt himself again in his only workout. Rose has since been limited to catching the ball in pickoff drills; he is not allowed to bend for ground balls. But he brushes off reports that the injury is significant.

Asked why he's not working out, Rose, known for his flat-out playing style, said Manager Pat Corrales won't allow it. "He's afraid of me not taking it easy because thar's the way I am." Rose said. because that's the way I am," Rose said.

Commented Marone: "I don't blame the mana

 In Mesa, Ariz., Gaylord Perry, only three major league victories sky of 300, had control trouble as the Chicago Cubs bombed Seattle, 12-3. Perry, 43, worked the first three innings, walking six and allowing five hits — one of them a 43-foot home run by Steve Henderson

 In Pompano Beach, Fla., New York Yankee
Manager Bob Lemon fined outlielder Lou Piniella \$1,000 for leaving the ballpark early and missing a game against Texas. The Rangers' Leon Roberts and rookies Nick Capra and George Wright contributed eight hits and three runs batted-in as the Yankees were beaten, 5-2.



Pete Rose sits it out. ... He's afraid of me not taking it easy."

Last January, after having wnn his first two matches, John McEnlooking for a way to have a title and still reward for performances Men's International Professional Tennis Council had approved a roe was mistakenly informed that recommendation from the tournaakin to tournament tennis than the

By Orval Jackson

United Press International PALMETTO, Fla. - A Canadian syndicate mounting a serious bid to wrest the America's Cup away from the United States in 1983 has moved its operations to the warm waters of Tampa Bay for "Canadian confidence and pride."

The syndicate — Canada's

America's Cup Challenge, Inc. has tapped retired Canadian Rear Adm. Jeffry V. Brock as vice president and director of operations and already has about 30 young Canadian sailors in training for that country's first challenge of the America's Cup since 1881. The Canadian 12-meter chalBut it already has been named:

In the meantime, the Canadians are training on Intrepid, winner of the cup in 1967, and Clipper, a strong challenger in 1980.

The all-Canadian staff working under Brock includes deputy direc-tor of operations W.A.B. Creery, training manager Stephen Tupper, manager of support facilities Roger Sweeny, personnel manager Harry Roman and administration manager Kevin Singleton.

"The syndicate people represent a cross section of Canada," Brock said during a recent presentation. "We have eight or nine directors

Walker Will Not Challenge

NFL's Undergraduate Rule

ATHENS, Ga. - Herschel Walker, the two-time all-American

tailback from the University of Georgia, said late Tuesday he has

decided for the moment against challenging the National Football League rule prohibiting the drafting of undergraduates.

His decision means the 6-foot-1, 222-pounder will remain at Georgia to play football next fall, his junior season.

But Walker did not rule out a possible future challenge and

"I said the doors are open. Someone may challenge it. I will

play my junior year at Georgia."

Walker said he thought he would have won had he taken the
NFL to court. "I still feel the rule is unconstitutional. I don't think

I would have brought it up if I didn't think I could win. I feel if

Walker said the biggest factor prompting him to consider chal-lenging the rule was his belief that the rule violated his rights. "This was the feeling 1 had," he said, "This is the land where

yon have the right to decide things for yourself. It seemed like I

'I Don't Know What Money Is Yet'

"I think I can play in that league," he said, "hut I don't think I'm prepared mentally to play in the NFL at this time. I'm a bule young to be stepping into a field I'm not ready for yet."

He added. "Everyone thought I was out for the money, but I

don't know what money is yet."

Said Jim Heffernan, the NFL public relations director: "He's made his decision and we wish him continued success."

On his 20th hirthday two weeks ago, Walker had said, after discussing the situation with National Collegiate Athletic Association officials and attorneys, there was a 70-30 chance be would

run," said Walker, who has rushed for 3,741 yards and 35 toucb-

downs during his two colegiate seasons.

Runner-up for the 1981 Heisman Trophy to Marcus Allen of

Southern California, Walker said he made up his mind Sunday. "I

discussed the situation with my family and they are in agreement

I'm very pleased — for a lnt of reasons.

"I think it is in the best interest of college football and the college-pro relationship we now have. I'm pleased for Herschel

and I'm pleased for Georgia."

Dooley said Walker was "one of the rare exceptions" who

would be able to jump to the NFL as an underclassman. But be said if the NFL rule is overturned, "I think it would burt many

other players who are not physicially or mentally able to take on

pro football at an early age.

Walker, who turned down a million-dollar offer from Montreal

of the Canadian Football League after his freshman year, was an instant success at Georgia. He led the Bulldogs in their first national championship in 1980 with a 12-0 record and a Sugar Bowl

Walker belped Georgia to a 10-2 mark last season, including a regular-season loss to Clemson, which succeeded the Buildogs as

the national champ, and a Sugar Bowl loss in Pittsburgh.
Walker gained 1,616 yards as a freshman, breaking the NCAA

mark set by Tony Dorsett, and scored 15 touchdnwns. He scored 20 more touchdowns in his sophmore season and ran for 1,891

NHL Standings

18 41 12 240 312 45

Ne Division
43 17 11 376 274 99
26 30 16 300 500 402
24 33 14 243 251 42
21 34 15 770 314 57
17 43 41 216 311 45

(17). Bauroue 115). McCourt (20). Playfair 151].
Winnipeg 7, St. Louis 3 Howerchuk (39). D. Babych (17). Trinner (9). MacLean (29). DeBidis (21). Lukawich (13). Christian (22); Pettersson (32). Sulter (32), Federko (22)1

Commented Georgia Coach Vince Dooley: "Needless to say,

would not be pinned down on whether he would remain at Georgia after the 1982 season. "I never try to predict the future," he said

when asked at a news conference about a senior year.

anyone challenges the rule they will win."

didn't have the right to do that under the rule.

contest the rule.

with my decision.

yards.

St Louis

WALES CONFERENCE

PBELL CONFERENCE

Canadians Taking Early Aim at America's Cup lenger still is being designed by Bruce Kirby, designer of the popular Laser class.

But it already has been named:

at the moment and we have 10 provinces in Canada," he said. We hope to get our financial support on a wide basis.

"Most sailing syndicates for the America's Cup fail early on be-cause they become allied with given people and get tangled up with

> Brock said the intention of the syndicate is to keep the effort away from politics and give all Canadians an opportunity to participate.
>
> He said he was hestitant to as-

sume his duties with the effort until he was assured of the intent of the syndicate. "The decision to challenge for

the America's Cup was born out of a genuine desire on the part of a group of persons in Canada to demonstrate that Canada has the technology, people and desire to compete successfully in as fine an endeavor," he read from a letter he received from the syndicate.
"This country has, since the war,

grown and our political leaders have not provided us with any common objective," the letter continued.

"It was believed that by presenting a successful challenge for the America's Cup in 1983, in reality the Mount Everest of sailing, we could, even though in a small way and pride."

Ideal Site

Brock said the Canadians settled on the Tampa Bay area as an ideal training site for cup training because of the weather and the somewhat similar water conditions.

The 600 Investment Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of a local savings and loan association, has renovated and furnished the 62year-old Palmetto Apartment Hotel into housing for the Canadians and they are sailing out of the Snead Island Boat Works.

Brock said the young crews — the average age is 23 — will undergo intensive training for the next 18 months.

They will operate on Tampa Bay and in portions of the Gulf of Mexico until May, when they will go to Newport, R.L., to train in the waters where the cup racing is

They will return to Palmetto in

Royals' Brett Ready to Jump Off Two-Year Roller Coaster

City third baseman says he'll play this year like it was his last.

The Associated Press

"You always enjoy things the more home runs and help our cinb more home runs and help our cinb most when you're doing them for most when you're doing them for the last time," says Brett, who boobirds in 1981. The Kansas boobirds in 1981. The Kansas control has been pressed in 1981. The Kansas during a further time as the form of the best he can do, or come close, and the pour cinb more home runs and help our cinb more home runs and help our cinb may be fought to become the first windshield cracked," adds Brett. The last time, says Brett, who both the last time, says Brett, who boos after a couple of celebroobirds in 1981. The Kansas couple have been depths of the best he can do, or come close, and the pour cinb more home runs and help our cinb more home runs a during a frustrating 1981.

"I want to hit .300, hit 20 or In 1980, the bumper stickers

swung a crutch at a photographer and got into an altercation with a sportswriter who wrote that he had taken a bat to a toilet in Minneso-

"I can look back on last year and compare it to 1980," says Brett. "I did everything I could to work with the press in 1980. Then l mess up one time and they don't show me the courtesy I showed them."

The booing began in earnest when Brett came back from the strike and said he wasn't ready to play. The fans didn't listen when he explained he thought the season would not be resumed and that he wanted to enjoy his first summer

off since 1969. "Emotionally, I wasn't keyed up," he says. "People probably wanted to hear a different answer, but that's how I felt. I'm not smart enough to lie because I couldn't remember what I said.

A relaxed George Brett awaits his turn in the batting cage at the Royals' camp in Fort Meyers, Fla.

"It was tough being boord in Kansas City and coming out of the

hind him. As his 29th birthday approaches, he says he wants to find a quiet 20 acres ontside of Kansas City and build a home. No more ples scene, he says.

It's time to think about "taking the extra base and breaking up the double play," he says.

"I'm not Steve Garvey," says Brett, referring to the all-American image of the Los Angeles Dodger first baseman. "If they want Steve

Garvey, they're going to have to move to California. "I am going to be me and do the things I have to do."

Exhibition Baseball

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110 cm. - 10 pm.)

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Treating's Results New York (NL) & Chicago (AL) a St. Louis 13, Philodolphia & 51. Louis 13, Philadelphi Cincinnati 3, Houston 1 Circinnati 3, Houston I Kannos City 2, Mentreal I Atlante 15, Baltimore 6 Los Anaeles 6, Detroit 2

Walker said he never wanted in play in the NFL before his **NBA Standings** college eligibility ran out but wanted the right to play professional football before his college class graduated.

He said Tuesday that he didn't want to interfere with the system EASTERN CONFERENCE "designed to be the best far the majority of people involved.

"By challenging the rule, I think it could have some detrimental effects, and staying at Georgia will be the best for me in the long

41 15 744 41 18 714 33 32 508 31 32 472 25 37 48 41/3 31/2 18 Pucific Division

Pucific Division

44 21 477 —

142 22 454 119

15 36 28 563 79

15 49 34 28

Testing 35 22 567 89

16 32 21 508 11

190 15 49 346 28

Testing Results

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Wednesday's Results
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Transactions BASEBALL
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comp. National League regressor Langer
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FOOTBALL Noticeal Football League CHICAGO-Acquired Dupra Marshall leterative tockle, on walvers from 5cr DENVER-Annualized the refirement HOVER Moses, wide receiver. COLLEGE HAMILTON—Romed Stove Station ootball coach. MERCY—Named Jim Durling ossisfor gil cooch.

NEW MEXICO—Amounced the sprion of Richard Drawmeister, head theil cooch, so he may become director of

NCAA Schedule EAST REGIONAL Sentificats Friday at Rafelyk, N.C. Slate (24-4) vs. Villanavo (23-7 Slate (28-2) vs. Alabama (28-2) MIDEAST NECIONAL

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Art Buchwald

The Jupiter Effect

L OS ANGELES — As many people may have been aware the end of the world was to have taken place Wednesday, March 10. The prediction was based on the so-called "Jupiter Effect," when all the planets lined up on one side of the sun and were supposed to cause earthquakes and volcano dis-

ruptions.
I happened to be in Los Angeles on March 10, which is the best which is the best place to be if the world is going to come to an end, because Southern Califoroiaos Califoroiaos

seem to take things like this Buchwald more io stride

than any people I know.

All the stuff about them being laid hack does happen to he true.

On the morning of March 10, I started making my farewell tele-phone calls to dear friends. I called up Newcombe first:

Well, Newcombe, I guess you know what day this is."
"Wednesday?" he said, taking a

Enthusiasm Curbs Debut of Western Rock in Peking

PEKING — The first Western rock music bands to play in China were signaled to stop in mid-en-core when a few hundred enthusiastic young listeners rushed to the edge of the stage and sang and danced, a member of the concert

down the curtain, and the bands took the hint, ended the concert and said "we have to go" to the capacity audience of 1,800, said John Moore of Summit Produc-

The first concert was played Sat-urday and at the second, on Monday, uniformed security men stood

after the first concert by the Spyz

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"You mean the L.A. Dodgers haven't signed Fernando Valen-zuela yet?"

"It's worse than that. We can expect a Jupiter Effect and we're all going to be swallowed into the

"That happened to me a couple of months ago during a mudslide at my house. I was sucked in right where my Jacuzzi was. But it always sounds much worse than it is. The trick is to take a deep hreath and fight your way to the top of the muck."

"Goodbye, Rick. You made my stay on earth worthwhile."

My next call was to Bernheim: "Alain," I said, "I called to say

"What do you mean, au revoir?" be said. "We're giving a dinner for you Sunday night."
"There is no Sunday night. The world is going to end today."

"But what about the caterer? He's aiready ordered the avocado dip and potato chips." "I'm sorry you went to all that trouble, but our fate is in the stars.

The planets are against us."
"You want me to tell that to a

Los Angeles caterer?"
"Don't tell him anything. When
the earthquake comes, be'll disappear with his avocado dip and never be the wiser."

The Composer/Astrologer

Dane Rudhyar Charts Course Between Music and the Spheres

an unrelated and very current subject, astrology.

By Lon Tuck

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The resume of the 86-year-old
composer/astrologer Dane Ru-

dhyar is a clutter of incongrui-ties. There is his book "Claude Debussy et son oeuvre," which be wrote at 18 while he was a stu-

dent at the Paris Conservatoire. Then there is his honorary doc-

torate from the "California Insti-tute of Transpersonal Psycholo-

Rudhyar is a tall, slightly frail

man with quick darting eyes, whose Parisian accent remains

from the turn of the century. He

ralks like a walking encyclopedia of that period. He was there on that night in 1913 when the premiere of Stravinsky's "Le

Sacre du Printemps," and the up-roar that accompanied it, made

musical history. For the trium-

phant repeat the next year he was also there, sitting behind Debus-

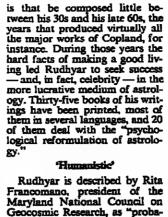
He also talks with authority on

gy." And there is his music.

Rudhyar, who now lives in California, was here to be honored in the Kennedy Center's American Portraits concert series, at which works of his were played. It is a distinction that he shares this season with such octogenarian colleagues as Aaron Copland and Roger Sessions.

But if there is no one in music who does not know the works of Copland, and if there are few who do not know at least the name of Sessions, you can be pardoned if you do not know the name of Rudhyar. Very few mu-

One reason for this obscurity



Geocosmic Research, as "probahly the most highly respected as-trologer alive in America today. He is highly regarded by all hranches of astrology. He is a humanistic astrology, which is hard for me to paraphrase because that is several levels above

It is, in part, Rudhyar's cur-rent popularity among the young as an astrologer that is helping raise his music, at long last, from obscurity. "It was the early '60s and I had

pretty well forgotten most of it myself," he said. "We were living out near Santa Fe and somebody wrote me from New York that a young pianist was playing my 'Granites.' " "Granites" is a nineminute piano piece from 1929 that sounds like a quite dissonant distant relation of the piano pieces of the Russian Alexander Scriabin, who shared Rudhvar's fascination with Oriental philosophy and music. It is one of his or three best known works, and foreshadowed the use of

The young pianist turned out to be the highly regarded William Masselos. "We found out that he would be coming to Albuquerque for a concert, and that he would be playing 'Granites,' " recalled Rudhyar. "After the concert we took him to our home for the night. And be said, 'You should come to New York. Everybody wants to know who you are. They have read you oo astrology. And then I play your music, and they look puzzled and say, Do

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you mean that he is a

Rudhyar was born in Paris in 1895 as Daniel Chennvière, and was much swept up in the cultur-al winds of the time. The first night of "Sacre" was just one of inght of Sacre was just the or several epic premieres he recalls. "There was also Ravel's 'Daphnis,' but I missed the introduction of Debussy's The Martyrdom of St. Sebastian' because my father died."

my father died."

Asked if the first night of "Sacre" was as riotous as legend decrees, Rudhyar replied with a firm, "It certainly was, Paris was primed for such an event. Stravinsky had already made great impressions with 'Firebird' and 'Petrushka' and the Diaghilev company was the acme of European culture. And partly it was just the times. Things were extremely refined. It seemed as if everybody in Paris had a bathroom in gold and black during room in gold and black during that period. I remember running into one of the Parisian critics on a bus some days before the per-formance. He said be had heard something extraordinary was being rehearsed at the Théâtre des Champs-Elysées. And the word got around.

"But when the night came, I think it was the dance, not the music, that created the riot. You have to remember that these peo-ple were accustomed to Russian ballet of the most sumptuous sort. And there on the stage were these people in very bare cos-tumes. Nijinsky had become fascinated with primitive things. So the first trouble came when peo-ple began to laugh at the dancers. Then some people began to shout about the shrillness of the music. Then the students in the top tier began to shout back. Other people became indignant and got up and left. But Pierre Monteux [the conductor] pressed ahead. For a while things became calmer, but then came the end. The figures were virtually in the dark. The girl was dancing in one spot, in that wild motion. Gradually the men gathered around hrought her up on their arms, and killed her. Then the hooting mixed with the applause for a

long time.
"That was May 29, 1913, One

EMPLOYMENT

Tolers experience
Willing to work as part of a small but
active ream responsible for intil

Sunday the next spring, Monteux Sunday the next spring, Monteux conducted again, in a concert performance, and it was at the Folies-Bergère, of all places. It was really very funny. I was sitting very close to Debussy and I will oever forget the puzzled look on his face at the end, as if to say "What is this?" It was a great triumph for Stravinsky. Nothing that Debussy wrote had ever had such a reception."

Rudboar left, Paris with the

Rudhyar left Paris with the war and came to New York. And for the next 15 years he concen-trated on composing. He moved to California in 1919 and became a citizen in 1926 under his Hindu name, Rudhyar, He was a leading contributor to Henry Cowell's New Monte Cowell's New Mont Cowell's New Music Quarterly (which, said Rudhyar, was mostly financed by Charles Ives) and it was through Cowell that Ru-dhyar got to know Ives. Ives' musical inclination was little known in those days, when he pursued his normal life as an insurance

Recollections of Ives

"I knew that he had financed much of the new music and one day I went to his house on the Upper East Side with Cowell. It was during the Depression and he wanted to keep his copyist in work so he paid for the printing of my Sinfonietta. I remember being warned that I had to be very restrained around Mr. Ives because he had a bad heart. Well, the first time I went there, he said follow me up to the fifth floor and we raced up the steps and then he started playing the piano with much gusto.

"He was a very charming man, very intense in his likes, very emotional. From what I saw of him, the idea of Charles Ives of Wall Street seemed totally incongruous. He was a typical wild art-

Soon afterward, though, Rudhyar had to give up compos-ing. "I had no money and I had become married. I couldn't get any grants to compose. I was inany grants to compose. I was in-terested in Jung and had studied astrology. And I decided that psychology and astrology were complementary disciplines. As-trology has all the basic patterns but no detail. And psychology has all the detail and no basic patterns. I started writing regu-larly for Astrology Today and by 1936 I had written my book, 'Astrology of Personality.' It is still selling well, and is in several translations. Before too long I had written 100,000 articles and it went on for 40 years."

PEOPLE:

Elgin Marbles Return Is Sought by Greece

Greek Culture Minister Melina Mercouri said the Elgin Marhles removed from the Acropolis almost two centuries ago and oow in the British Museum should be returned to Greece. "This is a very serious matter. They are an integral part of the Acropolis which is the symbol of Greece and definitely should be returned." she told the Foreign Press Association of Greece. "I would be happy if the government decided to launch an international campaign to bring them back," she added. The marbles, named after Lord Elgin, who bought them in 1803 when he was British ambassador to the Ottoman sultan, include some of the finest sculptures of classical antiquity. uity. At a House of Lords debate last month it was argued the sculptures are safer in the British Museum than exposed to the polluted atmosphere in Athens. "Lord Elgin was hardly thinking of their safety when he exploited the cor-rupt Ottoman system to acquire them," Mercouri said.

Princess Grace of Monaco says

she has no plans to return to a career in the movies, but she wowed an audience at Chichester, Eng-land, with a one-night perform-ance of poetry and prose readings. The princess made one of her rare returns to show business to help celebrate the Chichester Festival Theatre's 21st anniversary. . . . Sammy Davis Jr., says his current European tour is his last. But Dav-is, appearing in Hamburg, added, this was not a last farewell. "I'll certainly come over again for sin-gle appearances, but I will not impose a 60-year-old Sammy Davis Jr., in the stress of a tour, on my public," he told the Hamburg newspaper Abendblatt. "And I wouldn't impose it on myself either. I am now 56 and I have been on the stage for 52 years. I want to have more time for my wife and children. And for my dogs so they don't bite me as they do now when I return home for a few days after weeks away." . . . Ann-Margret, who left Sweden at the age of 5, came home as a star entertainer and scored a triumph in Stockholm with six performances of her two-hour cabaret show. "You knocked us over Ann-Margret; You are a winner," exclaimed the daily Expressen. Promising to come back soon, she left to open her show tonight at Caesar's Pal-ace in Las Vegas.

I then called my next friend, Angie Dickinson: "Angie," I said, "today's the end of the world. Would you like to come over to the hotel for a final "Oh, my God, I'm glad you called. I read about it yesterday and made a 3 o'clock appointment with my hairdresser." . . . group said Tuesday. Theater officials tried to bring Before I could make the oext call, the phone rang. "My name is Peterson and I'm with the B&H Real Estate Compaoy. As you know the world is going to come to an end today so I'm happy to announce one of my elitions of Honolulu. ents in the San Fernando Valley is willing to sacrifice his \$6-million, two-bedroom ranch house for \$5 by and nobody got out of their million." Suppose the world comes to an seats, he added. "It was oever out of cootrol at end before I get to look at the all," Moore said of the enthusiasm Then the \$5-million asking Dane Rudhyar price will be negotiable." of Sydney, Australia, and Morning Sun, a California group. © 1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE **AMERICA CALLING CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS** IME40ST, Travelors' messages, Writ Box 6262, Olympia, WA 98502, USA. PARIS AREA FURNISHED **ANNOUNCEMENTS** Your Studio or 2-Room Aportmen **EMPLOYMENT EMPLOYMENT** AT THE CLARIDGE TRICKETS FOR ALL EVENTS Theorer - CATS, of sports -WIMBLEDON, Tel: SIDI London 836 5682 74 Champs Elysees 8th POSITIONS AVAILABLE POSITIONS AVAILABLE I month or more A presigious address, ption service, telest, message entenance service, security. Private solon. Tel: 359 67 97 Telex 290 548F US COIN Investment Soles, \$50,000 to \$75,000 at year commission potential. Major New York coin broker seeks several investment soles people with established client base. Write J. Ellen-port, 18 E. 48 S. J. 14th Roor, NY, NY 10017 USA, Tel. 212-888.1001. FOR MORE EXECUTIVE POSITIONS LOOK UNDER 'INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNETIES' PAGE 10 NEEDED MAMERICATELY AA in English daily, Paris, Tel. 325. 76.03./551.38.90. e of the world's largest construction componies, marketing very large construction projects at Libya. Seed in Libya, Must have extensive experience in this field and area. cellent solary + banus. All replies to the field in strategy experience. JALES OPPORTUNITY. Fost growing US sporting goods company wishes to expand on already established European base. Successful condidate will have a provent track record of soles success. Strong organizational skills, self-motivation are required to keep on top of a developing market. Knowledge of US military procurement procedures will give you a definite head stort towards success. Reply in confidence to Box 15428, Herold Tribune, 92521 Neufly Cadex, France. 10017 USA. Tel. 212-888-1001. PUBLIC RELATIONS TRAVEL componion, sophisticated, age 22-32 for single USA International Director 44, based USA. Former resident France. Send personal note, photo to Albert, Box personal note, photo to Albert, Box MOVING AT HOME IN PARIS ALLIED **PARIS PROMO** personal note, photo to Albert, Box 19207, Los Vegos 89119 USA PERSONNES. SEARCH AGENCY seeks apportenced femole perfectly bilingual French/English. Personal to Promopress, 66 Chomps Byses Paris a. EXPERSENCED YOURG order P.8. personal provided by Telephone. APARTMENTS FOR BENT OR SALE 25 Ava. Hoche 75008 Poris 563 25 60 **VAN LINES** P.O. Box 374 1211 Geneva 12, Switzerland. INTERNATIONAL 563 25 60 THE CAREFUL MOVES

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